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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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MR. S.Y. TONG STILL DECLINES TO TAKE OFFICE IN CABINET

Named as Foreign Minister, He May Go To Peking When Parliament Meets

SWAYS SITUATION

Opinion Expressed Ministry Will Break Up if He Does Not Join

Mr. Tong Shao-yi's Plans

It is understood that Mr. Tong Shao-yi thus far has declined to become a member of the new cabinet at Peking in which he was named for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is expected that he will go to Peking after Parliament meets there, which event is expected to take place after July 31.

Tsen Chun-hsuan, Chief of the Military Council, has agreed to cancel the Bureau of Military Affairs.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 3.—The Peking Gazette says that it appears that most of the members of the new Cabinet were appointed without being consulted. While many members have signified their intention to serve, or are known to be willing to accept office, the attitude of Tong Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi is not known definitely, but it is expected that the latter will accept if Tong Shao-yi enters the Cabinet.

The Peking Gazette adds that great efforts are being made to induce Tong Shao-yi to come up to the Capital. If these fail, it is feared that the new Cabinet will prove abortive.

General Li Lieh-chun has telegraphed to the Government, stating that the cause of the conflict between his and Lung Chi-kwang's troops was the outrageous firing on his men by those of Chu Fu-chuan, the Occupation Commissioner of Chaochow. Li Lieh-chuen affirms that his troops were behaving well when they were suddenly fired on and compelled to resist. He invites the Central Government to institute an inquiry.

The Bureau in charge of the preparations for the convocation of Parliament was inaugurated yesterday. Notifications will be issued requesting the members of Parliament to come up to Peking to report themselves without delay.

M.Ps. Assembling in Peking

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 3.—Chang Chi and Wang Cheng-ting, Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the old Senate, respectively, with other prominent members of the old parliament, have arrived at Peking.

The Minister of the Interior, Sung Hung-yi, has requested all former members of the parliament to inscribe their names, from the 10th inst. on, at the office for the preparation of calling the parliament.

The Government, in a telegram sent to the provinces, yesterday, proposed that article 63 of the revised constitution, concerning the favorable treatment of the Manchus, shall be taken over into the Nanking constitution. General Feng Kuo-chang has already agreed with this proposal.

President Li Yuan-hung will receive the new members of the cabinet tomorrow. Everywhere only dissatisfaction is expressed over the composition of the new cabinet. The Peking Jih-pao is of opinion that the future parliament will change the majority of the new ministers; the paper prefers Tong Shao-yi as Prime Minister.

A Presidential mandate directs that all death sentences shall have the confirmation of the Ministry of Justice.

In order to further good relations between North and South, a military league, which calls itself Tung-te-hui, has been founded. Among its leaders are Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of the Navy Cheng Pi-kuang, Generals Sun Wu and Ha Han-chang. The main seat of the league is Peking; branch clubs will be founded in the provinces.

Dr. Reinsch Is Entertained By the American Chamber Of Commerce At Banquet

U. S. Minister Talks Of Trade Relations; Reception in Afternoon Aboard Flagship Brooklyn; Notable Visitors

The American community stepped into nervous little launches at the Bund Jetty yesterday afternoon and steamed off down the river to the reception in honor of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American minister to Peking, on the decks of the Flagship Brooklyn. In honor of the occasion flags and bunting had been draped about the after-deck.

In the receiving line were: Dr. Reinsch, Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, Mrs. Sypher, Dr. Von Wedekind, Captain Day, commander of the Brooklyn and Mrs. Fewel.

Among the visitors were Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. S. K. Chen, chief secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. In spite of the fact that he has been ill for several weeks, Mr. Yang attended the reception and presented the compliments of his government. Dr. Reinsch will leave Shanghai at noon tomorrow on board the Cincinnati. Mr. Yang has arranged to have the military band of General Yang in attendance at the Bund Jetty as an honor to the minister.

Yesterday afternoon was hot on shore and almost as hot on the river. There was a welcome supply of cold punch for the visitors in the shadow of one of the big turrets. The band of the flagship played throughout the affair. Lieutenants let it be known that there was no objection to dancing and a few couples started to one-step. Either their curiosity to see the ship or the heat discouraged them. At any rate the dances didn't last long. Light refreshments were served below decks.

At noon yesterday Dr. Reinsch was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the University Club at the Palace Hotel. He was introduced by Mr. W. W. Stevens president of the club. Dr. Reinsch spoke of the excellent work the club was doing in Shanghai, He said that there were now the greatest opportunities for college men in China. He commended the action of the club in securing positions for college graduates whenever this was possible. He spoke of the great number of Chinese who are now going to universities in America. There was a tendency among some of these to hold too high an opinion of themselves after they got back to China and began to look for work. The minister advised these men to accept positions that paid little money if there was an opportunity of working up to larger things.

American Chamber of Commerce

Last night the minister was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Palace Hotel given by the American Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. H. McMichael, president of the organization, was chairman of the evening. Among the guests were Consul

(Continued on Page 2)

FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAM

10.30 a.m. Boat races between warship crews on the river off the Bund. Start will be above the Cincinnati and finish at the Garden. The events will be: Cutter race, Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati; whale-boat race, Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati; dinghy race between Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Quiros. Winners receive cups.

11 to 12.30 a.m. Reception to American colony at the American Consulate General.

2.15 p.m. Flag raising at the Race Course near baseball grandstand. All members of the committee on sports are directed to be at the flagpole at 1.45 sharp to take part in the ceremony.

2.30 p.m. Baseball game between Brooklyn and Cincinnati for challenge cup. This cup will be presented to the winning team by Consul General Thomas Sammons immediately after the game. Cups will also be presented to winners of the boat races.

4. p.m. Baseball game Brooklyn vs. Shanghai.

Festivities at the Astor House hotel in the evening. The big hostelry has been specially decorated and will be turned over to the Americans for the time being. There will be special dinners and two bands. Dancing will begin at 10.30 p.m. No man knows when the dancing will finish.

Through the influence of the American Association, 71 American firms in Shanghai have agreed to close their doors for today and devote themselves entirely to the celebration of the day that made the United States a nation.

1776---The Fourth of July---1916

The layout shows that "Cradle of American Liberty," Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was issued, while at the left and below is the original Star Spangled Banner floating in front of the Betsy Ross House in the same city.

BRITISH RUSH FIRST GERMAN LINE OVER FRONT OF 20 MILES

General Assault in Conjunction With French Wins Much Ground

10,000 PRISONERS

Fricourt and Many More Villages Taken; Others Being Surrounded

THIAUMONT RUINS

Redoubt Frequently Changes Hands; Is Now Occupied by French

The offensive by the Allies reported in Saturday's cables appears, from the week-end despatches which follow, to have become general along the whole of the British and French front. On their part, the British, fighting over an area twenty miles broad, claim the capture of the whole of the German first line.

In parts, raiding forces penetrated to the second line, which is now the objective of General Haig's armies. The British, apart from the immense slaughter, seem to have made in the neighborhood of 4,000 prisoners and the French have taken another 6,000.

The French were mainly concerned in driving the Germans from Thiaumont redoubt—now reduced to ruins. It had already changed hands many times and the last cable received says that, after more fluctuations, the French again hold it.

They admit the probability of the Germans taking it back, but are confident that they cannot lose it except to immensely superior forces and that it cannot be permanently defended by the Crown Prince.

The Russians also progress. The capture of Kolomea is confirmed.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 2.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday that a British offensive along a front of twenty miles, north of the Somme, had commenced. The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment, lasting for an hour and a half.

The fighting is developing with intensity. The British have already occupied the German front line and have taken many prisoners.

British headquarters reported at noon yesterday: The British are attacking, in conjunction with the French, north of the Somme. The British have broken into the German forward defences on a front of sixteen miles. Fighting continues.

The French attack on our immediate right is proceeding equally satisfactorily. There were raids elsewhere on the British front, in which we penetrated the enemy's defences at many points, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

Germans Lose Villages

We are also holding the ground north of Fricourt. The village itself is still in the hands of the Germans. (A later report tells of its capture). We are attacking Beaumont-Hamel and have taken La Boisselle.

Our men are fighting very gallantly and have made prisoners of many Germans in the latter's front lines. The French are advancing on our right with great steadiness. After their assault, they quickly covered two kilometers beyond the enemy's front line, capturing Curlu and Faviere Wood.

Up to the present, the day goes well for Britain and France.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday: The progress of the battle has been marked by steadily increasing activity throughout the day. The fighting north of the River Ancre has been particularly severe. The enemy in several villages made a

(Continued on Page 3)

MEXICANS PROTEST U.S. NOTES ARE OVERBEARING

Say Presence of Troops Encourages Bandit Raids; 'Bad Faith' is Charged

Reuter's Service

Washington, June 30.—The Mexican Foreign Office, in a memorandum replying to Secretary of State Lansing, protests at the overbearing tone of the Notes presented by the United States, declares that the United States is not entitled to maintain troops in Mexico and that their presence encourages, not prevents, bandit raids across the border and accuses the United States commanders of bad faith.

New York, July 1.—President Wilson, addressing the Press Club, yesterday, the political leaders being present, made it plain that there will be no war with Mexico unless there is no other alternative.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Pacific Mail Agents

San Francisco, June 15.—The firm of Andersen, Meyer and Co. have been appointed agents for the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., at Shanghai.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 96.1 and the minimum 74.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.6 and 71.8.

AGREE ON LLOYD GEORGE AS SECRETARY FOR WAR

Perfect Accord with General Staff; Hope Lansdowne And Long Will Remain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 1.—The Daily Chronicle says that the details of Mr. Lloyd George's appointment to the War Office have been settled. Perfect understanding exists between Mr. Lloyd George and the General Staff.

The appointment will involve changes in the Under Secretaries to the War Office. A new Minister of Munitions will be appointed.

It is now hoped that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Walter Long will remain in the Government.

A CORRECTION

72 Studebakers Did Not Arrive—But 26 of Them Did!

Some surprise was occasioned among the motoring public of Shanghai on Sunday morning, when, on opening the thirty-page edition of THE CHINA PRESS, a half-page announcement stared readers in the face, to the effect that "72 Studebakers have arrived."

Although a shipment of this size may not occasion much surprise a short time hence, it goes without saying that at the present moment it would be premature. The sentence should have read—"26 Studebakers have arrived." The mistake was due to the advertisement having been dropped, after it had been set up in type and the proof "O.K'd.," the compositor afterwards using his own limited discretion in the choice of figures.

United States To Ask What Punishment Was Given Sussex' Assailant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 30.—The State Department is preparing to inquire of Germany what punishment was inflicted on the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the cross-Channel steamer Sussex. The informal inquiry made through the American Ambassador in Berlin has not been answered.

Yuan's Sons Break Up Peking Palace

Remove Everything Possible, Smash Rest; President Seeks Other Quarters

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 2.—It is stated that every moveable article in the Palace, including the fixtures, furniture and ornaments, most of which are government property, have been removed by the late President's sons and wives. It is understood that even the glass in the windows and doors which could not be removed was wantonly smashed.

It is reported in Chinese circles that General Li Yuan-hung may have to move into other quarters. He is at present staying at his private residence.

ENTENTE WAR VISITS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 30.—Councillor of the Empire Gurko has returned from abroad and informed his colleagues that Parliamentary delegations from Great Britain, France and Italy will shortly visit Russia, in reply to the Russian visit.

Prisoners in Russian Drive Near Quarter Million Mark; Confirm Kolomea's Capture

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 30.—Official.—We have captured Kolomea, the most important railway center in Bukhovina.

Petrograd, July 2.—An official communique issued today reported: The Russians continue to drive the enemy back, south of the Dniester and have occupied numerous points north of Kolomea. The enemy, attempting an offensive north-west of Kimpolung, were driven back westwards.

The total number of prisoners captured between June 4 and 30 was 217,000.

Earlier communiques stated: We are pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester. The Austrians are fleeing in a panic, abandoning transport and war-material. Prisoners continue to flow in.

The town of Obertyn and the adjoining villages have been captured. A battle is proceeding north-west of Kuty, south of Kolomea.

The Germans west of Sokul, between the River Styr and the River Stokhod, emitted gas, which did not reach our lines and was partly blown back on to the Germans, who, nevertheless, attempted to attack, but were repulsed. Enemy air-men dropped 30 bombs on Lutsk.

The Germans, on the Dvina front, bombarded our positions south-east of Riga and attempted to advance north of Illukst, but were repulsed. North-east of Novogrudok, under cover of a fierce bombardment with heavy and light guns, they crossed the River Niemen and captured a wood.

The enemy made deseprate attacks between the Styr and the Stokhod and south of the Stokhod. The Russians repulsed attempts made by the enemy to cross the River Shara, fifty miles north of Pinsk, while an Austrian offensive in the region of Lutsk was stopped by a counter-offensive.

It is officially stated that the retreating Austrians in Bukhovina, who are clinging to previously prepared positions, have tried to take the offensive, with large forces, north-west of Kimpolung. General Letchitsky's troops are attacking, under extremely difficult conditions, torrential rains having destroyed the roads.

Military experts consider that General Letchitsky's success between the Dniester and the Pruth and northwards of Kuty are a *coup de grace* to Kolomea, the center of five railways and six mainroads. They anticipate a last desperate defence of the strongly fortified heights before the town, which much resemble the positions at Czernowitz.

The Russians now threaten the right flank and rear of the Austrian main forces along the Strypa and any further Russian advance will extend the turning menace westwards to the Golden Lipa and even Halicz.

In the Caucasus, the Turks attacked in great strength, in the direction of Gumushkhane and broke through our advance-guards. A fierce fight ensued.

The Russians, recovering, drove back the enemy, with heavy loss and, pressing on their heels, advanced and consolidated the ground won.

Von Linsingen Conquers Positions West of Kolki

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquartors, June 30.—Eastern theater.—Beyond an engagement north of

(Continued on Page 2)

CANADA OFFERS BRITAIN £5,000,000 MORE CREDIT

Brings Up To £30,000,000 Advances Made On Account Of War Contracts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, June 30.—After conferring with the Canadian bankers, the Minister of Finance cabled the Imperial Government that a further credit of £5,000,000 is immediately available to purchase munitions and supplies in Canada, Treasury bills issued by the Imperial Government being held as collateral security. Advances totalling £30,000,000 have now been found by Canada to enable the Imperial Government to meet its commitments on account of war contracts.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN SIGN NEW DEFENSIVE TREATY

Concerted Action if Third Power Interferes in Manchuria or Siberia

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 1.—The Russian-Japanese treaty was signed yesterday in Tokio. Its main contents are as follows:

(1) Russia and Japan recognize each other's special interests in Manchuria and Siberia. In case a third power should interfere, Russia and Japan will take concerted action.

(2) The Sungari will be opened for Japanese shipping.

(3) Siberia and Manchuria will be opened for Japanese colonization and Japanese commerce.

(4) Russia cedes to Japan the part of the North Manchurian railway leading from Changchun to the Sungari.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March—
   "La Reine de Saba"....Gounod
2. Overture—
   "La Reine d'un Jour"....Adam
3. Waltz—"San Sebastian"..Dodwell
4. Selection—
   "The Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
5. Sketch—"The Alabama Minstrels"....Knowles
6. (a) Song—
   "The Better Land"..Cowen
   (b) "The Policeman's Holiday".....Ewing
7. Selection—"The Belle of New York"....Kerker
8. March—"Liberty Bell".....Sousa

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Prisoners Near Quarter Million

(Continued from Page 1)

Ilsen Lake, which was favorable for the Germans, there were no important events on the northern front.

Before the army group of von Linsingen, south-east of Liniewka, counter-attacks of the Russians, who were again driven from their positions, failed. More than 100 prisoners and 7 machine guns were taken by the Germans.

German naval aeroplanes, on June 26, at the western entrance to the Gulf of Riga, in a fight against five Russian aeroplanes, forced one of them to land. In another air-fight, between five German and five Russian aeroplanes, in the same district, two hostile aeroplanes had to land, badly damaged.

One of the German aeroplanes was hit in the propellor and went down to the water, where it was sunk. Its aviators were taken on board other German aeroplanes and brought back to the home *point d'appui*. Although the aeroplanes were heavily shelled by destroyers, all the flyers and observers returned unharmed.

July 1.—General von Linsingen's army group conquered the Russian positions west of Kolki, south-west of Sokul and near Viczy. West and south-west of Lutsk, the Germans are engaged in combats successful for them. Here, the Russians, yesterday, lost 15 officers and 1,360 men and, since June 16 have lost 26 officers and 3,165 men.

Against the army group of Count von Bothmer, the enemy, south-east of Thumacz, made several fruitless attacks and sustained severe losses.

Dr. Reinsch Is Entertained

(Continued from Page 1)

General Thomas Sammons, Judge C. S. Lobingier, Admiral Winterhalter, Major C. P. Holcomb, Capt. Sypher, Mr. C. E. Gauss, Mr. Earl B. Rose and Mr. W. W. Willoughby, legal advisor to the Chinese government. There were about 70 members of the chamber present.

Dr. Reinsch's address is given below:

"The organization of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to my mind marked a very important advance in the development of American activities in China. As we go back to the history of American enterprise in this country it presents a very interesting and fascinating subject for thought. Between the years of 1780 and 1850, American merchants, as you know, were second to none in the Far East. It was at that time the individual enterprise of Americans and their spirit of adventure found a possible field of action in China.

"It was not necessary for a merchant adventurer to possess more than a moderate amount of capital. There was plenty of room for individual initiative and men stood entirely upon their own resources. For this reason the energy and enterprise developed by the conditions of our new country gave to the Americans a great advantage in making for themselves a place in the Far East.

"During the second half of the nineteenth century, our country was entirely pre-occupied in the development of domestic resources, and the question of a complicated system of business organization. The energy of our merchants and industrial leaders was concentrated upon the development of the enormous resources at home, a task which fully occupied their attention. The form of organization for doing business which has since developed throughout the world is one for which the broadest form of organization is necessary.

Inaugurating New Period

"In inaugurating the new period, when Americans will engage in Far Eastern commerce, not only as individual merchants, but as men utilizing the large experience in organization, which our country has since acquired, the work planned for this Chamber is an important matter. This is especially true because of the relation which exists in our country between the government and the commercial and industrial activities. In European countries the relation between the government and the large banking institutions, as well as the great industries is so close that the latter always take their cue from the policy of the government, while the government itself looks upon them as allies in the task of developing national enterprise abroad.

"In America the government has not established that direct connection between itself and the concentrated capital of the country, which enables the two to act as one in foreign affairs. We believe that it is better to leave the initiative to private enterprise, confining the action of the government to keeping open opportunities for commerce abroad, and giving protection where required in individual cases.

"For this reason the future of our foreign commerce entirely depends upon the effectiveness with which private capital and industry will be able to organize themselves effectively for the purpose of foreign work. Everyone who is familiar with foreign commerce knows that concerted action is required, that a great many experiences have to be incurred, which do not bring immediate returns; that therefore the development of commerce will only be successful if it is undertaken by men of long views and great means of organization for doing business over long ranges of territory and time.

Team Work Necessary

"For organization at home and here, team work is absolutely necessary, in order that American enterprise representing individual initiative may have that guidance which will give it the compact force of co-operation exerted in the national industries of our competitors in the field. In this work the American merchants here, who possess experience gained by direct contact with Chinese affairs, have a great part to fulfill. If the American interests at home can rely on sound and sagacious council from this side, they will be more ready to commit themselves to large undertakings."

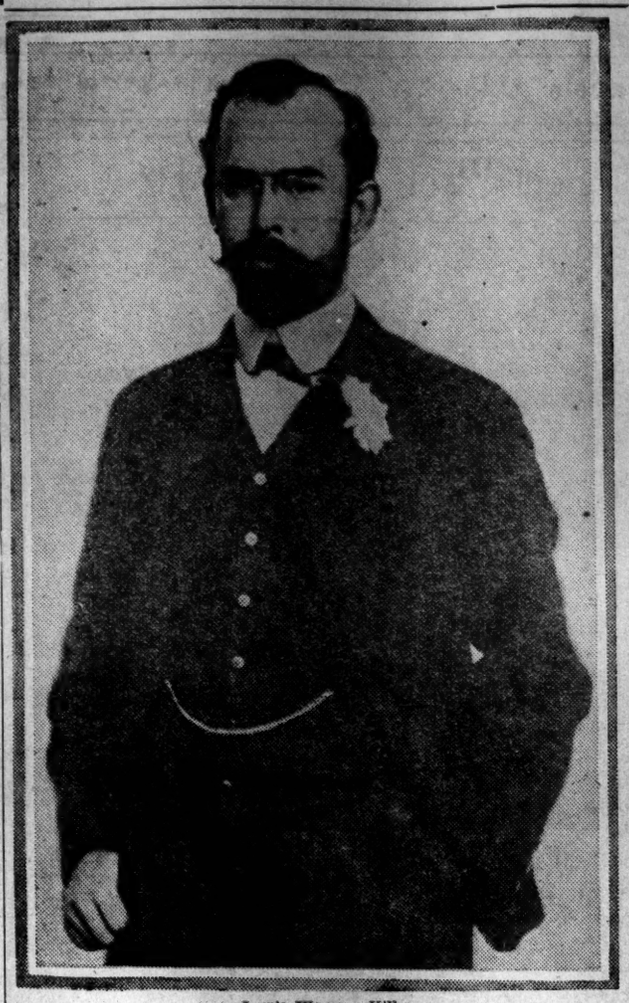
President J. H. McMichael in introducing the minister touched briefly upon matters that harass the business community, the chief embarassment being the lack of ships flying the American flag. Following the address of Minister Reinsch, Judge C. S. Lobingier was called upon for remarks regarding the part played by the court in the extension of commerce. He pointed out that the courts could show no partiality between nationals, but that no matter how insignificant the case, the law of commerce and the rules under which the business game must be conducted were being gradually established and the course of later travellers made plain.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby spoke on the ideals of constitutional government as applied to China and as interpreted by the Chinese whose President he is to advise regarding the legal and constitutional side. He was followed by Dr. J. C. Ferguson who enlarged upon the adoption of American constitutional ideals by the Chinese.

Consul General Sammons urged the Chamber to evoke the referendum method of the United States Chamber of Commerce to secure proper consular buildings for Shanghai so that the matter may be brought more forcibly before Congress since the business organizations with whom the consul general had spoken were unanimously in favor of proper quarters for all American consulates throughout the world. The banquet closed with the rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Chairman Leonard Everett of the Banquet Committee was the recipient of general congratulations for the success of the banquet and decorations, especially the electric fan installations.

Succeeds Father as Head of Hill Lines



Lewis Warren Hill

St. Paul, Minn. June 1.—Louis Warren Hill, who by the death of his father, James J. Hill, will succeed to the largest railroad properties in the world, has been for several years, president of the Great Northern Railroad, and as such nominal head of all the Hill interests.

He is the second son of James J. Hill, forty-four years of age and in addition to his natural aptitude for business has found time to paint passably good oils, play the violin, operate automobiles, become a hunter, fisherman and a story-teller of reputation.

At present he is paid $35,000 a year for filling the position he holds with the Great Northern—a long way from the $35 a month he first earned when he went to work as a switchman.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

To-day

July 4, 1916

PROGRAMME

10.30 A.M.

Boat Races by crews of American Warships in Port on the river, opposite the Bund.

11.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

An informal Reception at the American Consulate-General, to which all Americans are invited.

2.15 P.M.

Flag-raising at the Recreation Ground.

2.30 P.M.

Baseball Game between the Teams of Brooklyn and Cincinnati.

4 P.M.

Baseball Game between the Brooklyn and Shanghai Teams. The public invited

8 P.M.

Dinner at the Astor House, followed by dancing, and a supper on the roof garden at midnight. Two bands in attendance.

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Stop to think that you have paid out many thousands of dollars for rent and have nothing now to show for it but a bunch of rent receipts?

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British Rush First German Trench Line

(Continued from Page 1)

strenuous resistance, but the gallantry of our troops resulted in the gradual surrounding of various strong points.

Surrounding Fricourt

Fricourt is now nearly surrounded. Further north, our forces are on both sides of the Gommecourt salient. Mametz is completely in our hands.

A German counter-attack at Montauban was successfully repulsed. The number of prisoners brought in here up to the present is 1,500. Others are coming in.

Our operations are being favored by fine weather. In the northern area, Lille station was successfully bombed by our aviators, who returned safely, although attacked by 20 Fokkers, two of which were driven down in flames.

We continue to make many raids on the northern front line.

We are making good progress into the enemy's territory beyond their front line and have taken Serre and Montauban, important tactical points south-east of Hebuterne and north-east of Bray and also portions of the villages of Mametz and Contal-Maison.

Reuter's correspondent wired today: The situation on the British front appears to be unchanged since yesterday evening. I hear that a strong German counter-attack at Montauban during the night was repulsed, with heavy loss.

Our troops are in excellent spirits

Week's Preparatory Shelling

It is worthy of note that the British offensive on Saturday was preceded by a bombardment lasting for a week, as compared with a month before the advance at Loos, but its shorter duration was more than compensated for by its intensity. Correspondents agree that there has been nothing to equal it up to the present on the British front.

The new British trench-mortars employed immediately prior to the advance of the infantry were particularly destructive, smashing entanglements and wrecking trenches.

The German front here forms a great bulge into the territory held by the British. The southern end rests on the Somme, which is a formidable river from the military point of view, because it breaks into many channels, flowing through a broad marsh, which, in places, has not been surveyed.

The country itself consists of rounded chalk-hills, densely wooded.

The British activity is the theme of Paris. The sound of the guns can be heard distinctly in the suburbs, thrilling Parisians.

A French officer who fought in the great offensive in the Champagne, last September, says that the appearance of German prisoners then was nothing compared to that of the prisoners he saw brought back by the Highland Light Infantry. One non-commissioned officer, whose face was livid with terror, said: "It's an inferno." He described the effects of the new British gases as very terrible and the destructive powers of the guns as exceptional.

Highlanders' Desperate Work

A Highlander said that 250 German corpses were found huddled in one trench. The Highlanders pushed on to the enemy's second line, where they found a few survivors, who surrendered.

The work of the Highland Light Infantry is the talk of the British army, which is anxious for details of another fierce episode, which was a savage battle at an early hour of the morning, fought by raiders from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on the enemy's parapet. They killed a great number of the enemy with bombs, themselves suffering many casualties, but these disproportionate to the loss inflicted on the enemy.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: Our patrols, reconnoitering and raiding parties continue active along the whole of our front. They entered the German trenches at many points and captured some prisoners. A strong party, south of Neuve Chapelle, penetrated to the German support line.

We successfully exploded a mine, during the night, south of Auchy La Bassee and occupied the crater. The enemy, under cover of a heavy bombardment, attempted a raid in the same neighborhood and were driven back by a fusillade.

The enemy, without result, exploded mines north-east of Ecurie and about Hohenzollern and Givenchy.

The weather yesterday was unfavorable to aerial work. In one of the few air-combats which occurred, an enemy aeroplane was driven down, with its engine damaged.

The German heavy artillery was active during the day between Souchez and Hohenzollern.

Storm German Forts

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: Heavy fighting continued all day between the River Somme and the River Ancre and north of the Ancre to Gommecourt, inclusive. Fighting on the whole of this front continues with intensity.

We captured, on the right of our attack, a German labyrinth of trenches, on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1,000 yards and stormed and occupied the strongly fortified villages of Montauban and Mametz. In the center of our attack, on a front of four miles, we gained the main strong points, while the enemy are still holding out at others and the struggle is still severe.

The battle is equally violent north of the River Ancre to Gommecourt and we were unable to retain in this area certain portions of the ground gained in our first attacks, while other portions remain in our possession.

Up to the present, over 2,000 German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations, including two regimental commanders and the whole of the regimental staff. The large number of enemy dead found on the battle-field indicates that the casualties sustained by the Germans must have been very severe, especially in the vicinity of Fricourt.

Parties of our troops last night penetrated the German trenches at various points between Souchez and Ypres and inflicted casualties on the garrisons before withdrawing. One party captured sixteen prisoners.

Successful Aerial Work

There was much successful aerial work yesterday, despite a high wind. Numerous bombs were dropped on enemy depots, railway junctions, batteries, trenches, &c.

There was considerable aerial activity during today's battle, details of which have not been received. Our machines attacked a train between Douai and Cambrai. One descended to below 900 feet and exploded a truck. The other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard other explosions.

General Haig today reported substantial progress in the vicinity of Fricourt, which we captured at 2 o'clock this afternoon. 800 prisoners were captured between the Ancre and the Somme, making the total taken by the British 3,500.

Fricourt Captured

General Haig reported this evening: There was heavy fighting today between the River Ancre and the River Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boisselle. The former village was captured at 2 o'clock this afternoon and remains in our hands and some progress has been made eastwards of the village.

The enemy are stubbornly resisting in the neighborhood of La Boisselle, but our troops are progressing satisfactorily. Much war-material has been captured.

The situation on either side of the Ancre valley is unchanged. It may be regarded as favorable.

Peking, July 3.—The following telegram has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation: London, July 2.—The following has been received from a reliable non-official source, describing the position up to 7.15 p.m. on July 1. The British are in process of surrounding villages which the Germans have turned into centers of resistance, particularly round Commecourt and Beaumont Hamel. This apparently forms the first stage of what promises to be a long-drawn-out action.

Fricourt still holds out, though it is nearly surrounded. A reserve division of the Prussian Guard is among those opposing the British, so they meet their old opponents of Loos and Neuve Chapelle.

French Co-operating

Paris, July 2.—It is officially announced that the French forces, co-operating with the British north of the Somme, have captured 3,500 prisoners. The French have recaptured Thiaumont Work, in the region of Verdun.

The re-capture of Thiaumont Work was prepared during the past few days by steady, uninterrupted progress with grenades and successful detail actions, which the violent German curtain-fire was powerless to stop. It is noteworthy that only one French division was necessary to crown that preparatory work by carrying the Thiaumont position, which the Germans had taken a week ago by means of massed attacks, made with six divisions of troops—that is, 70,000 men—after sustaining enormous losses.

On Friday again, the Germans had to hurl numerous successive, serried ranks of men in order to re-occupy the work for a very short time, as, an hour and a half afterwards, a vigorous counter-attack made by the same division, re-inforced by a few fresh, small elements, again placed the French in complete possession of Thiaumont work.

The struggle still continues. Desperate German counter-attacks may be foreseen and the work may change hands again. However, this is a striking instance of the different methods used in French and German attacks respectively and explains the enormous losses inflicted on the Crown Prince's armies, which are unable to progress, except by attacks made by massed troops and shows the difference in the valor of the two armies.

Prompt Result Unlikely

Doubtless the Allies' offensive has now really begun. A prompt result, however, on a large scale, is not likely in the immediate future, but a steady, sure progress, sparing infantry by an intensive use of artillery continually battering the adverse positions, forcing the enemy to yield trench after trench and making the ground untenable for them until their resistance suddenly collapses.

The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, there was desperate fighting all day in the region of Thiaumont. A brilliant attack made by the French, at 10 o'clock in the morning, captured Thiaumont work.

Notwithstanding an extremely violent curtain fire, the Germans, in the afternoon, multiplied their efforts to dislodge us and, although they suffered great losses, an attack succeeded in penetrating the work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but a vigorous counter-attack rendered us completely masters of the work.

There was a continuous bombardment in the region of Hill 304, on the left of the Meuse, but no infantry actions.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: On the left of the Meuse, the enemy made four violent attacks on different sectors. On either side of Hill 304, three were repulsed, with bloody loss to the enemy.

In the fourth, the Germans re-took the fortified work we re-captured yesterday and also trenches east of Hill 304, but our immediate counter-attacks re-gained everything.

Thiaumont Wrecked

On the right bank, there was a desperate struggle for the possession of Thiaumont redoubt: After a series of assaults, the Germans penetrated the redoubt, which is now a complete wreck. We are established in its immediate approaches.

The communique in the evening reported: North and south of the Somme, following an artillery preparation and reconnaissances the previous day, the British and French troops took the offensive on a front of about twenty-five miles. The Allies, on the whole front of attack, in the course of the morning and afternoon, captured the first German position.

North of the Somme, the French established themselves in the approaches to the village of Hardecourt and the outskirts of the village of Curlu, where fighting continues. The villages of Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussu and Fay, south of the Somme, fell into our hands.

The German unwounded prisoners taken by the French alone exceed 3,500.

On the left of the Meuse, there was a violent bombardment of Hill 304 and Mort Homme. On the right of the Meuse, at 10 o'clock in the morning, our infantry assaulted and recaptured Thiaumont Work. The afternoon was marked by a recrudescence of the bombardment in this region.

French air-squadrons, on Thursday night and Friday night, successfully bombarded Nesles, Roye and other points. A French pilot, when reconnoitering, was attacked by a Fokker. He was wounded, but killed his adversary. When returning, he was again attacked and wounded by an enemy biplane, but escaped and returned safely.

Defeat Counter-Attacks

The communique this afternoon reported: There was furious fighting, north of the Somme, during the night. Violent German counter-attacks against our new positions on the outskirts of Hardecourt were driven back in disorder, with serious losses, by our curtain-fire and rifle-fire, leaving 200 prisoners in our hands.

We completely occupied Curlu, after a sharp fight. We maintained all the positions we captured yesterday, south of the Somme and made progress during the night between Herbecourt and Assewillers.

The unwounded prisoners taken by the French yesterday totalled over 5,000.

German attacks on Thiaumont work, in which we are established, were easily repulsed. An enemy attack, north-west of Avocourt Wood, was completely repulsed by a counter-attack.

There were various minor successful encounters on the rest of the front.

French Capture 6,000

The communique this evening reported: Fighting continued all day, north of the Somme, in the region of Hardecourt and Curlu. We captured a fortified quarry east of Curlu. We have gained a footing in the enemy's second line at many points south of the Somme and have captured the village of Prise (?) and the wood at Mereancourt.

Our unwounded prisoners now exceed 6,000, including 150 officers. Guns and much material have been captured. Our losses are very slight.

There was no infantry action north of Verdun, but a lively bombardment.

The insignificant losses suffered by the French in their offensive in the region of the Somme were due to the complete and effective artillery preparation and the dash of the infantry.

French aeroplanes did very effective work. They set fire to three captive balloons. In the region of Verdun, Sergeant Chainat felled his fifth German aeroplane.

A French air-squadron, on Saturday night, dropped 48 bombs on the station at Longuyon, 8 on the station at Thionville and 16 on the station at Dun. Another squadron dropped 33 bombs on the station at Brieulle.

Twelve French aeroplanes, in the day-time, on Sunday, dropped 60 bombs on the station at Amagneluoquy, hitting the buildings and railway-lines and destroying a train.

The Germans today fired heavy shells in the direction of Nancy and Belfort. A squadron of enemy aeroplanes, at 3 o'clock this morning, bombed the open town of Luneville. Reprisals will be taken.

Allies Repulsed at All Points, Berlin Declares

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 30.—Western theater. —Yesterday and during the night, the Germans repulsed the British and French advances at several places and near Richebourgh, by making immediate counter-attacks. Hostile gas-attacks were made again without success. The strong artillery activity continued without interruption.

South-east of Tahure and near the farm of Maison-de-Champagne, advancing French detachments were repulsed, with bloody losses for the enemy.

West of the Meuse, the Germans made progress on Height 304. East of the Meuse, there was no infantry activity.

The total number of prisoners brought in during the German success of June 23 and the defense against the strong French counter-attacks, is 70 officers and 3,200 men.

Captain Boelcke, on June 27, in the evening, near the farm of Thiaumont, shot down his 19th enemy aeroplane. Lieutenant Parschau, on June 29, north of Veronto, shot down his 5th hostile aeroplane. German anti-aircraft gunfire, in the district of Dourrellies, brought down a French biplane.

July 1.—The Anglo-French reconnoitering advances were repeated at numerous places during the night. Everywhere, they were repulsed. At several places the Germans re-took prisoners and war materials. The advances were initiated by strong fire, gas or blastings.

This morning, the activity on both sides of the Somme increased considerably. North of Rheims and north of Le Mesnil, smaller hostile infantry detachments were repulsed.

West of the Meuse, there were local infantry combats. East of the Meuse, the enemy tried to re-conquer the positions on Froide Terre and at and near Thiaumont.

Similarly to the attacks made on May 22 and 23 against Douaumont, strong enemy masses were engaged in the storming. The enemy again, on the ground of unimportant local successes at the beginning of the action, rather too hastily officially reported tonight the conquest of the fortress, while, in reality, the attack failed everywhere, under the heaviest losses for the enemy.

The enemy's soldiers who reached the German lines at several places were made prisoners. It must be noted that those French who entered the fortress did so as prisoners only.

There were successful German patrol engagements north of the forest of Paroy and west of Senones.

The Emperor bestowed the order Pour le Merite upon Lieutenant Wintgens, who yesterday shot down a French biplane south-west of Chauteau Salines, in acknowledgment of his extraordinary achievements in air fighting. Near Brna, an enemy aeroplane was disabled by artillery fire and another was disabled near Thiaumont by machine-gun fire.

Enemy air-squadrons attacked Lille. There was no military damage but numerous victims among the civilians, especially in the Church Saint Juvene. There were more than 50 dead and wounded. Also in Douai, Bapaume, Peronne and Nesle, numerous French inhabitants were killed or wounded by the French and British fire and bombs thrown by enemy aviators.

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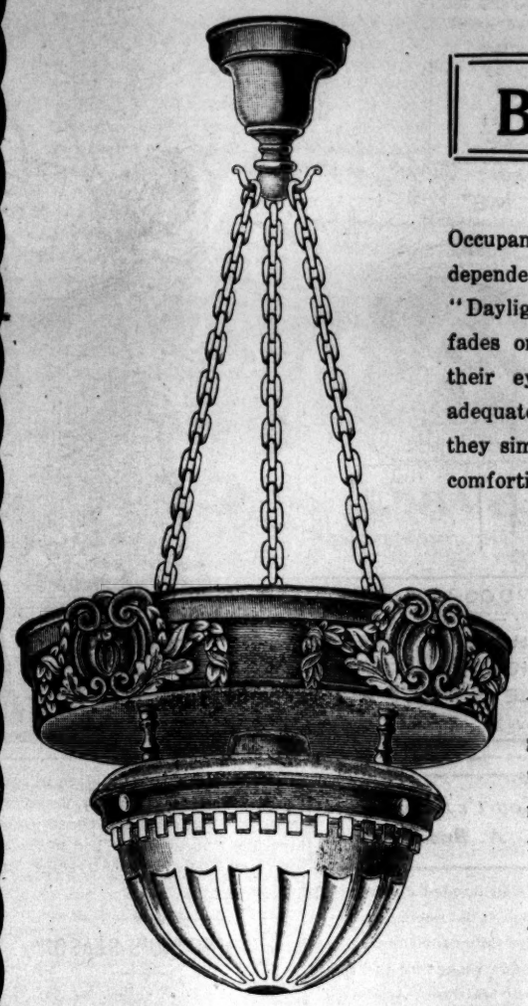

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ASSESSOR TO SANCTION OPIUM SEARCH ORDERS

Mr. Grant Jones, On Application Of Guilds, Modifies Practice Of Issuing Warrants

The following order has been made by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor of the Mixed Court, in connection with the petition of certain opium guilds for the modification of the present practice in the issue and execution of search warrants for prohibited opium:—

This is a petition by certain guilds, some of the members whereof are engaged in the retail sale of opium in the International Settlement at Shanghai, for an Order modifying the present practice in respect to the issuance and execution of search warrants for prohibited opium, which petitioners allege to be oppressive and to deprive them of their stocks for an indefinite time.

The practice would appear to be that application for a search warrant is now made to the Registrar of the Court. The Seal of the Court is then affixed and the warrant countersigned by the Senior Consul. It appears to us that this procedure is not in accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of this Court, which requires proof of suspicion to be shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

The Court means a Magistrate of the Court acting in conjunction with an Assessor, and the present practice is, therefore, in our opinion irregular. We direct that henceforth every such application be made to an Assessor in writing, signed by the party making it, and supported by the statement of a credible witness: the Assessor will, if satisfied as to the bona fides of the complaint, endorse the application to the effect that the warrant should issue. The subsequent procedure will be as heretofore.

The property seized under such warrant should be brought before the Court within a reasonable time for an order as to the disposition thereof pendente lite. And any person aggrieved by such seizure may come before the Court then, or on any subsequent occasion, on giving due notice to the prosecutor or his counsel through the Registrar of the Court, and petition for the release of the whole or part of his property, and the Court may grant the petition on such terms as to security, the taking of samples or otherwise, as the Court may think fit.

And it is so ordered.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE

The certificates gained by the pupils of the Public School for Chinese at the Cambridge Local Examinations in December, 1915, were presented at a brief function held yesterday morning in the fine hall of the School. The Rev. Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees, a member of the Chinese Educational Committee of the Municipal Council, handed the certificates to the boys who had won them, and in a short speech in Mandarin congratulated the winners and strongly urged them to continue to study. He also gave a word of kindly encouragement to those who, despite hard work, had not been able to satisfy the examiners.

The head-master explained that, in addition to the University awards, four pupils had earned the school certificate granted by the Municipal Council to those who pass the Sixth Form Examination in English and Chinese. Some who had passed the Cambridge Senior Local Examination had not won the school certificate because they had not reached a sufficiently high standard in the two languages.

The awards were made as follows: Senior Certificates: Zia I-ding, Wei Foh-yuen, Ho Sien-ching, Wong Tse-kong. Junior Certificates: Pan Van-sung, Kwok Tah-wah, Loh Siu-yoong, Chang Tsing-yung. School Certificates: King Jen-ling, Zia I-ding, Wei Foh-yuen, Wong Tse-kong.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WHO TAPPED THE WIRE THE NIGHT CLEOPATRA CALLED UP JULIUS? ASK ANY COP HELL KNOW
NO AMATEUR WORK DONE HERE
NO SMOKING
HEY MUL- GET ME A TENT
IN CASE OF FIRE
GET ANOTHER ONE OF THEIE— I GOT IT UNDER WAY NOW
IF HATT WERE MEASURED BY BRAINS A THIMBLE WOULD FIT YOUR NUT THE WAY A WASHTUB FITS A PEANUT
WATCH YOUR PHOTO CREDITS
THE CORNER THE CORNER THE FIRE'S IN THE CORNER
THE FIRE AINT ON THE BOSS YOU SIMP IT'S IN THE CORNER THE CORNER
GOO BYE
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING THE OFFICE FATHEAD WHO TRIES TO PUT A FIRE OUT AND ALMOST DROWNS THE BOSS

U. S. Court's Decision On M. A. Bassity Estate

In a decision handed down yesterday by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China, directions are made regarding the estate of the late Matthew A. Bassity. Action of the administrators in refusing to allow a claim of William Harvie was upheld by the court. The decision continues:

It appears from the petition for Letters of Administration that deceased died intestate and left, beside his widow, as his only relatives, three children, the eldest born in 1909. The latest enactment of Congress governing distribution in such cases would give each of the children one-sixth of the estate besides the widow's one third. But as the children are minors their shares cannot be paid to them directly but must be held in trust for them by a guardian.

The final account shows that the administrators have already advanced the widow, without authority from the Court, the sum of Tls. 806.84. This was irregular but will be approved on condition that the same amount be deducted from the widow's portion of one-third now about to be assigned to her.

It is therefore considered and adjudged (1) That all claims against the said estate, not already paid, be and the same are hereby barred. (2) That the final account of the administrators be approved, subject to the condition named above. (3) That the said administrators now proceed to distribute the money and personal property belonging to said estate by delivering one-third thereof to the widow, less the sum of Tls. 806.84, as above provided, and the balance to the guardian of said minor children, to be appointed by this Court upon a proper showing and application for that purpose; said guardian to hold the same in trust for said minor children in equal shares. (4) That upon depositing with the clerk of this court proper receipts evidencing such distribution the administrators shall stand discharged.

TSINGTAU'S SEASON

Things are livening up for the summer season at the Grand Hotel, Tsingtau. Mr. T. Herlihy, general manager, opened the Grand on June 17. A good number of guests had arrived a few days later. Inokay's Orchestra has been engaged and the first ball was held on the night of June 22. The affair was a distinct success.

Booking for reservations is already heavy, Mr. Herlihy says. To prepare for any possible overflow, plenty of good rooms have been engaged in private houses.

"The water this year is exceptionally fine," the manager writes. "The city is supplied from the purest of artesian wells. Last year there was only one pumping station going but this year there are two. The guests here now swear by the place—and pity their friends who are roasting in Shanghai."

FUH-TAN COMMENCEMENT

The sixth annual commencement of this college was held last Saturday, when addresses were given by Judge Lobingier of the American Court, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Mr. T. T. Chuang and Mr. Z. Young of the National Assembly.

The various missionary and government schools are fairly well known to the public, but independent, self-supporting Chinese schools like Fuh-Tan College are not as widely recognized as they should be. Fuh-Tan started about ten years ago at Woosung and is now one of the first schools in Shanghai. Its semi-annual, which has been just published in three languages, numbers two hundred and thirty pages. The principal, Mr. T. H. Lee, B. A. (Yale), took charge of the institution about three years ago. Over three hundred students are now enrolled on its books. The college is temporarily housed in Li Hung-chang's Temple. Land has been secured, however, at Kiangwan and in due time permanent buildings will be erected there. During the last four years a number of graduates from Fuh-Tan have gone to Yale and to the State University of California (Berkeley). Two or three of those who graduated last Saturday intend to continue their studies abroad. The teaching staff consists of Chinese, only one foreigner assisting.

After Scout exercises under the direction of Scoutmaster F. N. Johnson, the formal exercises were conducted in the large hall and certificates and prizes distributed by Hon. Tong Shao-yi, the Chairman. Mr. Liu Yeh-ling received the gold medal for being best in all subjects, Mr. Kao Chia-yao the silver medal. Mr. Seng Teh-yuan, Mr. Tang Wu-chieh, Yang Sen, and Ho Pao-tsen were also prize winners. The Inter-Troop Challenge shield went to the Wolf First Troop.

NILES KILLED 2 DAYS AFTER HIS MARRIAGE

American Aviator, Recently In Japan, Meets Death At Oshkosh, Wisconsin

WAS LOOPING THE LOOP

Flyer's Bride Was Girl He Met On Trip From Orient Homeward

San Francisco, June 27.—Mr. Charles F. Niles, one of the foremost aviators of the United States, is dead as the result of a fall at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Monday afternoon. Mr. Niles lived for several hours after his fall but finally succumbed to his injuries.

Two days before he made the flight which resulted fatally, Mr. Niles was married to a young woman whom he met on the Empress of Asia, by which he returned to America from the Orient, leaving Yokohama April 27.

Mr. Niles was looping the loop at Oshkosh when he fell.

Tokyo, June 28.—Mr. Niles' first flight in Tokyo, on December 11, 1915, was the first exhibition of fancy flying ever given in Japan, and the crowd that witnessed that flight, at the Aoyama Parade Ground, was probably the largest, with the exception of one or two of Art Smith's crowds, that has ever been present at an event of that nature in Japan. The American aviator's daring took the Japanese by storm and Mr. Niles was almost as popular as Art Smith became several months later. His repertoire included most of the stunts that Art Smith has been doing, looping and flying upside down being his specialties. An attempt was made to arrange a special flight for the Emperor, but this honor, which was later granted to Art Smith, was not given to Mr. Niles.

After flying in Tokyo December 11, 12, and 13, Mr. Niles went from here to Kyushu, where he gave several exhibitions. From there he went to Kyoto and several other towns in the Kwansai districts, giving a number of successful flights. He left Japan early this year for Manila, where he continued his successes, flying before larger crowds than ever had Witnessed an aviation exhibition in the Philippine Islands. From Manila he returned to America on the Empress of Asia.

TIRED LOOKING WOMEN

Some women always wear a worn, tired look. It is the outward sign of nervousness, neurasthenia perhaps, with its characteristic symptoms of worry, headaches and sleeplessness.

Overwork, grief, undue excitement, late hours and prolonged nervous strain, lack of outdoor exercise—any or all of these may be responsible for the trouble. Those who inherit weak nerves are also victims.

Whatever the cause, if you feel the need of more strength try the great tonic, Dr. Williams' pink pills. As your nerves get their nourishment from the blood the treatment must be directed toward building up your blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood, and with proper regulation of the diet have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anæmia, or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

It should be mentioned that these pills are as valuable for the ailing girl in her "teens" as for the wife and matron.

Your own dealer sells Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; they are also obtainable, one bottle for $1.50, six bottles for $8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Write for the helpful free book, "Plain Talks to Women," to the same address.

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS AT RACE TRACK GROUNDS

Trustees Ask For Clubs' Assistance in Changes and Also Financially

Mr. George Lanning, secretary of the Recreation Fund, in the forty-sixth annual report, announces that the trustees are considering still further improvements at the race course and lays stress on the fact that this can only be accomplished by the various clubs and other people interested acquiescing in a policy of give-and-take and rendering some further slight assistance financially. He says:

"It must be evident to all visitors to the Public Recreation Ground that the excellent use now made of it is possible only by the strict carrying out of the ground committee's regulations, improvements in which have recently been adopted for the general good. It is further evident that, only by the filling-in of useless creeks and the making of give-and-take adjustments of boundaries here and there, can the available space for games be increased or better utilised.

"The trustees have suggestions to this effect now before them and the question is being considered by the parties concerned from all standpoints: creek-filling, culverting drainage, finance, etc. The cost of a complete scheme must be very considerable, but, in all probability, it will be found possible to carry out such portions as are most needed, first of all and, to meet the expense of this, contributions from the bodies and clubs concerned will doubtless be forthcoming.

"The unspeakable benefit derived by present Shanghai from the foresight of its predecessors cannot fail to point the obvious moral."

The report further states:

No extraordinary expenditure was incurred during the year under review and the accounts show a bigger surplus in consequence. The increase from the race course property is due to the effect of the new arrangement with the Council.

The principal financial transactions of the year were the withdrawal of two fixed deposits at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and their re-investment in new Municipal debentures to the value of Tls. 11,000. During the year, the Shanghai Yacht Club redeemed its outstanding loan of Tls. 5,000.

As was pointed out in a previous report, the tendency of recent years has been toward a reduced percentage of interest on loans and investments, a fact which naturally affects the income from the fund. This year, the difference, roughly a thousand taels, between the net return under this head and that of last year is, however, due to the grant of Tls. 20,000 made by the trustees in 1914 towards the purchase of the Jessfield Park.

No new loans were made in 1915. The current balance at the close of the year is Tls. 3,558.32.

CARPENTIER WILL NOT BOX

Prefers to Fight for France, He Says, Refusing Offer

New York, June 4.—George Carpentier, the French heavy-weight champion now serving with the aero detachment of the French army around Verdun, declined an offer of $100,000 to box one twenty-round bout, and two exhibition contests in Buenos Aires, according to promoter Marcel Peacan Del Sar, who sailed for South America yesterday accompanied by several American boxers, who will take part in a ring carnival in Argentina during July and August. Peacan Del Sar several weeks ago visited Carpentier in Paris, the young heavyweight receiving permission to leave the front for the conference, but he could not sway him from his desire to remain with the army.

"You could not tempt me with a million dollars," Carpentier said, according to the Argentine promoter. "While my friends and countrymen are falling all around me I would under no consideration even think of entering the ring again. Maybe when the war is over I will listen to your proposition, but not before."

Peacan Del Sar saw a great field for boxing in Argentina, and in an endeavor to learn just how it will take there he has invested $125,000 in the boxing carnival which will be held in connection with the anniversary of the city during July and August. The greater part of this money will be distributed among the American boxers, the last group of whom will sail for Buenos Aires on June 17, with Billy Gibson as their chaperon.

Jack Johnson, deposed heavyweight champion, may be seen in a "come back" bout during the Argentine tournament. He is now in Spain, boxing occasionally, according to reports sent here, and Peacan Del Sar expects he will set sail for Buenos Aires during the Summer. The negro heavyweight championship will be settled there in August with the meetings of Sam Langford, Harry Wills, Sam McVey, and Joe Jeannette, and it is likely that Johnson will meet the winner of this series.

Lawn Tennis

The men's lawn tennis doubles championship was decided at the Cercle Sportif, yesterday evening, resulting in the generally unexpected defeat of the holders, Messrs. H. B. Ollerdessen and W. S. A. Pott, by Messrs. J. S. McEachran and C. Humphreys. The sets were 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6 and 6-2.

Play was very even and the big attendance was very excited for the last set, with the pairs level at two sets all. Playing confidently, McEachran and his partner won with plenty in hand.

Mrs. Pearson and Dr. Murray are the lawn tennis doubles champions for the year, having beaten Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, on the French Club's courts, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1. The match was played on Sunday afternoon, before a large gathering.

On the play, the victory was well-deserved, for, though Mr. and Mrs. Elmore were undeniably superior in many phases, Mrs. Pearson and her partner were sound all through and won by all-round play.

Lawn Bowls

Junior Golf Club v. Recreation L.B.C.

The above match took place on the Hongkew Rinks on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Recreation Club by 20 points. The scores were:—

J. G. C.		R. L. B. C.	
G. Sherman		J. E. Lucas	
C. Richards		P. W. Reeves	
T. Spring		G. Manwaring	
G. B. Stormes (skip)	20	W. S. Featherstonhaugh	17
M. B. Anderson		Capt. Spink	
A. E. Hayward		A. Eek	
W. Johnson		S. Green	
J. Anderson (skip)	13	E. F. White	29
P. W. Ephgrave		W. J. Ward	
G. Hall		R. Phillips	
J. Park		R. J. Bowerman	
B. Anderton (skip)	19	F. Milner	22
H. E. S. Pickering		S. Wallace	
A. Braid		H. S. Smyth	
A. Taylor		H. Veitch	
D. MacAlister (skip)	13	C. Komaroff	17
Total	65	Total	85

DARCY KNOCKS OUT CROUSE

Milwaukee, Wis., June 3.—According to a telegram received here today Les Darcy, Australian champion, knocked out Buck Crouse of Pittsburgh in two rounds. The bout took place before 15,000 persons in the Baker Stadium at Sydney, Australia.

QUIROS TEAM SHUTS OUT THE CINCINNATIS

Pitching of Neal Feature Of Clean, Hard-fought Sunday Game

It is not often that we see exhibitions of the higher baseball way down under the earth. One of the rare events came Sunday in the game between Quiros and Cincinnati. Quiros won by 4 to 0—and by the pitching of a young man named Neal.

In the practice before the game a ball kissed Neal in the face and laid him out cold in spite of the day's heat. His team-mates drenched him with water, chafed his hands, patted his feet and implored him to speak to them. He finally sat up and asked where he was and when they told him he was at the ball ground he bucked up considerable and announced that he could pitch the game. He did.

The art of his performance was the art of the great Matty. Neal fanned but one man—yet Cincinnati got only three hits. One of these was only technically a hit. The batters had no trouble hitting him but the ball just wouldn't go anywhere. The result was anaemic little infield pop-ups or spiritless grounders that couldn't be missed.

Bennett, the Cinci pitcher, whiffed nine men and gave five bases on balls. Neal walked one man. Stephenson got the longest hit of the game, a three-bagger, while Glover got two two-base hits. Schnoor made a brilliant bare hand catch in the sixth. What is said to be the first triple play ever seen in Shanghai was made by Cincinnati. It was Bennett to Wilde to Hillock to Schwartz. Quiros made a run in the fourth, two in the sixth and one in the eighth.

The score:

Quiros	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Dayle, 2nd	4	0	0	0	4	6	0
Hess, s.	3	1	0	2	2	3	0
Schnoor, 1st	5	0	1	0	17	1	2
Stephenson, 3rd	5	1	1	0	0	6	2
Myers, r.f.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Glover, l.f.	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Boone, c.f.	3	0	2	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, c.	2	1	1	2	1	2	0
Neal, p	4	0	1	1	1	6	0
Total	32	4	9	7	27	24	4

Cincinnati	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Murphine, 1st	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
McInnes, 2nd	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
O'Donald, c.f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Keefe, 1f.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Polichio, r.f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schwartz, s.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hillock, 3rd	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wilde, c.	4	0	0	0	11	3	0
Bennett, p.	3	0	1	1	3	4	0
Total	31	0	3	1	27	9	0

Questions and Answers

What is the derivation of "simoleon"?

D. VAN W.

The word is barely listed in one or two places as American slang for a dollar. There is no hint of its derivation; this can only be guessed at. It may be permissible to recall that "simon" is English slang for a sixpence. Give it an ornamental ending to indicate something larger, more valuable, and simoleon might be arrived at. Or perhaps the idea is that of intrinsic worth, as conveyed by the expression "simon pure." But men have always sought to call money by some other name, usually something fanciful and more or less humorous, occasionally something falsely euphemistic, as "funds." Who does not know the person who is never in need of money but is frequently in need of "funds"?

Which country, Germany or the United States, has more bank depositors among its workingmen?

P. B.

Savings bank deposits throw much light on this, though of course the question cannot be answered definitely. On December 31, 1912, Germany had deposits of $4,445,833,574 in her public and corporate savings banks. This money belonged to 22,979,254 depositors. On June 30, 1914, the United States had $40,919,673 in its postal savings banks, belonging to 388,511 depositors, and $4,936,591,849 in its mutual and stock savings banks, belonging to 11,109,499 depositors. It will be seen that, although the total of their savings was less, Germany had twice as many savings banks depositors as the United States.

I am endeavoring to ascertain the history of a Rowell coat of arms. Can you refer me to some authority who might assist me, of course for proper compensation? G. P. R.

A good way to secure the services of a genealogist is to consult the notices of persons doing this kind of work which appear in the issues of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record and the New England Historic Genealogical Register. Both periodicals are on file and may be freely consulted at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth street. Or copies of the Record may be procured by writing to the society, which publishes it.

Catacorner? Or catercorner? And how is the word derived? E.M.P.

Catercorner is right, although the Standard Dictionary allows catacorner, which conforms with the common pronounciation of the word. It comes from the English provinces and was formed from cater, to go in a diagonal direction.

I have had a discussion as to the proper pronunciation of o-p-a-l. I contend that the accent is upon the o, and in the second syllable the vowel is practically eliminated, or if pronounced at all is like an obscure u. As I read them, Webster, Worcester, the Standard and Century all support me, but this does not seem to be satisfactory to my disputant. W. G.

You are right.

I used to hear my father talk about "Jack of Clubs" and "Jack of Spades," evidently referring to live men. But whom did he mean? X.Y.

Probably he was using nicknames conferred by troops in the civil war. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's men called him Jack of Clubs and Gen. John A. Logan was Jack of Spades.

What is the Scottish clan whose badge is red whortleberries? Scotia. McLeod.

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Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
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J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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BRITISH PRESS OPINION

"THE EVENING NEWS"

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THE BROTHERS—RICHARD OF GLOUCESTER AND EDWARD IV

JANE SHORE SENTENCED TO DO PENANCE

TEUTON WAR LOSSES GREATEST IN WORLD

General Duryee's Figures Show Casualties Exceed Those In Two Centuries

ALL PAST CONFLICTS PALE

American Engagements Were Marked By Heavy Loss Of Life, Statistics Show

New York, June 3.—General Jacob Eugene Duryee, civil war veteran, has prepared a study of war losses which shows that the German casualties in the present war exceed the war losses in Europe and America for the entire eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

General Duryee is the son of the late General Abram Duryee, organizer of the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, better known as Duryee's Zouaves, and is the sole survivor of the forty officers of that regiment. He commanded the Second Maryland Regiment in the battle of Antitam at the age of 24. He lives in California, but is at present visiting friends in New York. The General has taken his figures for losses in the present war from The New York Times.

His study shows that in the battles of the eighteenth century there was a total of 1,865,700 men engaged, of whom 316,450 were killed or wounded; in the battles of the nineteenth century there were 7,315,912 men engaged and 1,088,641 killed or wounded, making a total for both centuries of 9,181,612 men, with casualties of 1,405,091. He quotes the British official estimate of German losses, published in The Times of May 11, showing casualties of 2,822,079 concluding that in the twenty-one months since August, 1914, the Germans have lost 1,084,000 more than were lost by all the nations of Europe and America in the battles of the eighteenth and nineteenth lenturies.

In none of the battles General Duryee takes into consideration were there less than 75,000 men engaged the lowest on the list being the battle of Orthez, in 1814, with 77,000 men engaged. The greatest number in any battle, exclusive of the present war, was at Leipsic in 1813, when 440,000 men fought. In the four great battles of the nineteenth century—Leipsic, Wagram, Borodino, and Bantzen—there were together 1,373,000 men engaged. In the eighteenth century there was only one battle fought in which there were as many as 200,000 fighters, the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.

In comparison with the many battles in the present war, in which many hundreds of thousands face each other, General Duryee shows that of the fifteen great battles of the civil war in none were as many as 200,000 engaged. The battle of Fredericksburg in 1862 with 190,000 men and the battle of Chancellorsville with 192,000 in 1863 were the largest in the number of men engaged. The losses in these battles, however, were smaller than in others in which fewer men were engaged, notably Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Spottsylvania, and the Wilderness. The bloodiest battle fought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was Leipsic, when 92,000 were killed or wounded of the 440,000 engaged. The bloodiest battle on this continent was Gettysburg, where 37,000 were killed and wounded of 163,000 engaged.

General Duryee gives a list of the sixteen great battles of the eighteenth century, as follows:

Name and date.	Men. Engaged	Killed and Wounded
Blenheim, 1704...	116,000	31,000
Ramilies. 1706....	122,000	11,600
Oudenard, 1708...	170,000	20,000
Malplaquet, 1709..	200,000	34,000
Dettingen, 1743...	97,000	9,350
Fontenoy, 1745...	30,000	13,000
Prague, 1757.....	124,000	22,000
Kollin, 1757.....	78,000	19,000
Leuthen, 1757....	111,000	16,000
Breslau, 1757....	110,000	11,700
Zorndorf, 1758...	84,700	32,000
Hochkirch, 1758..	132,000	14,000
Zullchau, 1759....	113,000	31,000
Torgau, 1760.....	106,000	24,000
Castiglione, 1769..	90,000	17,000
	1,752,700	305,650

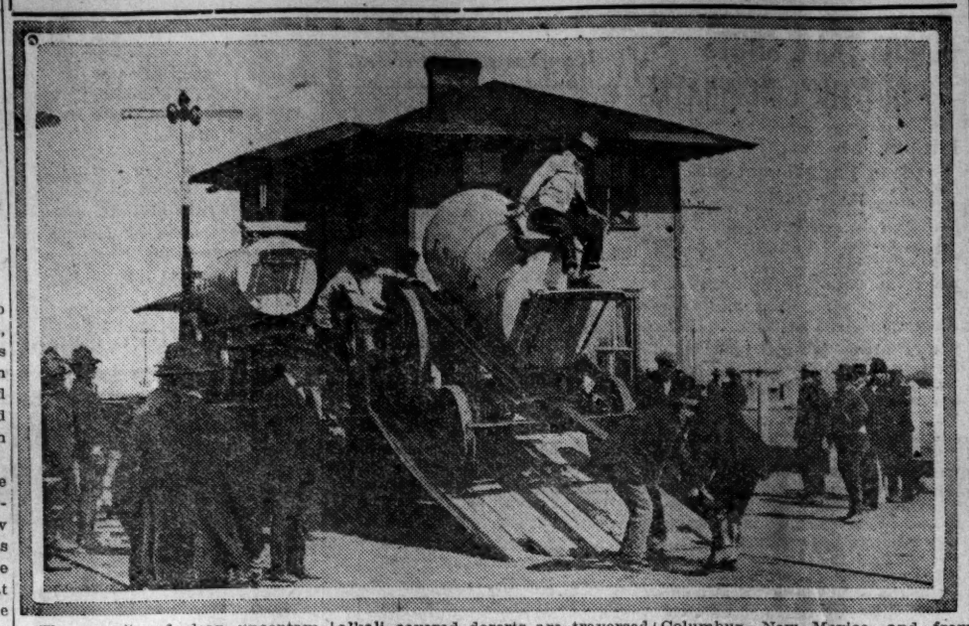
General Duryee lists the following as the great battles of the ninteenth century, many of which seem skirmishes when compared with the great struggles now going on in Europe:

Name and date.	Men. Engaged	Killed and Wounded
Hohenlinden, 1800	106,000	14,500
Austerlitz, 1805...	148,000	25,000
Tena, 1806.....	98,000	17,000
Eylau, 1807.....	133,500	42,000
Heilsburg, 1807...	169,000	22,000
Friedland, 1807...	142,000	34,000
Eckmeihl, 1809...	145,000	15,000
Aspern, 1809.....	170,000	45,000
Wagram, 1809....	370,000	44,000
Talavera, 1809....	109,000	15,500
Salamanca, 1812..	91,000	15,000
Borodino, 1812...	263,000	75,000
Bantzen, 1813....	300,000	24,000
Vittoria, 1813.....	143,000	10,000
Leipsic, 1813.....	440,000	92,000
Orthez, 1814.....	77,000	6,050
Le Rothiere, 1814.	120,000	12,500
Laon, 1814.....	112,000	9,000
Ligny, 1815.....	159,000	24,000
Toulouse, 1814...	90,000	10,550
Waterloo, 1815...	170,000	42,000
Alma, 1854.....	86,000	9,100
Inkerman, 1854...	83,700	13,787
Magenta, 1859....	108,000	11,000
Solferno, 1859....	295,000	31,500
Shiloh, 1862.....	98,000	21,000
Seven Pines, 1862.	90,000	11,165
Gaines Mills, 1862.	90,000	13,000
Malvern Hill, 1862.	150,000	8,300
Second Manassas, 1862	127,000	22,000
Antietam, 1862...	128,000	23,582
Fredericksburg, 1862	190,000	16,971
Chickamauga, 1863	128,000	35,100
Chancellorsville, 1863	182,000	24,000
Gettysburg, 1863..	163,000	37,000
Chattanooga, 1863	99,000	8,500
Stone River, 1863.	80,712	18,500
Spottsylvania, 1864	150,000	25,000
Cold Harbor, 1864.	168,000	11,700
Wilderness, 1864..	179,000	26,000
Koenigratz, 1866..	417,000	26,894
Worth, 1870.....	135,000	18,642
Vionville, 1870....	168,000	32,800
Gravelotte, 1870..	320,000	30,000
Plevna, 1877.....	115,000	19,000
Total	7,315,912	1,088,641

General Duryee gives the following list of German casualties as taken from The Times.

Losses of German Empire up to May 1, 1916: Killed or died of wounds, 664,552; missing, 197,094; severely wounded, 385,515; wounded, 254,627; slightly wounded, 1,023,212; total, 2,525,000. This does not include prisoners, those who died of sickness, or those wounded who remained with units, the grand total being 2,822,079.

Water From American Soil for U. S. Soldiers in Mexico



The scarcity of clean uncontaminated water is one of the problems faced by the American punitive expedition in Mexico.

Miles upon miles of the arid alkali covered deserts are traversed without a sign of a pool or water cache.

To overcome this, water supply wagons have been shipped to Columbus, New Mexico, and from that point they are speedily transported into the interior of Mexico to relieve the water shortage among the troops.

Obituary

Mr. James Eames

Reuter's Service

London, July 1.—The death is announced of Mr. James Eames, Recorder of Bath since 1914, Legal Adviser to the Tientsin Provisional Government 1900-01.

Death of General L. Chang

Peking, June 29.—A telegraphic message has been received by the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Union stating that General L. Chang, President of that Union, unexpectedly died of tuberculosis at 8 o'clock, Monday evening, the 26th inst., in Kuling, Kiangse. General L. Chang had worked most faithfully for the noble cause of opium suppression ever since the organization of the union four years ago, and his energetic effort in that direction has called forth the universal approval of the country at large.

It was partly due to his zealous effort in this work that he contracted the terrible disease of tuberculosis in the winter of 1914. His illness was at once treated by both Chinese and foreign experts, and he much improved by taking several months' recuperation in the Western Hills. He went back to Hunan and subsequently to Kuling upon the doctors' advice for a change of climate.

His death has undoubtedly inflicted a severe blow to the work of the National Opium Prohibition Union. It has been fortunate for the Union, however, to have its work uninterrupted through the leadership of the Vice-President and General Secretary, Mr. An Ming, who has ably acted in General Chang's stead during his entire sick leave. Moreover, the members of that Union have all determined to do their utmost in carrying out the vigorous policy of opium suppression so that the late General Chang's long-cherished object could be attained.

Mr. A. R. Agassiz

The funeral of the late Mr. Arthur Rudolph Agassiz took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday evening, the ceremony being conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker. Among the great many friends present, the following officiated as pallbearers:—Mr. F. S. Gibbings, Mr. D. J. E. Klein, Mr. E. F. Bateman, Mr. A. W. Macphail, Mr. C. Porter, and Mr. G. Wallace.

Many beautiful wreaths were sent, among them being noticed those from Mr. and Mrs. G. S. V. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bedoni, Mr. A. J. Hadley, "Bertha," Miss Effie Lid, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hale, the Directors of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Mr. H. K. Mulley, Mr. V. Y. Zai Ahmow, the Directors of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Kobe, Mr. C. Y. Chiang, Native Staff of Dunlop Rubber Co., Mr. R. Reutter, Mr. G. Wallace, Mr. V. A. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, Mr Jao Sing-chong, Mr. Loh Toi-tah, Mr. G. C. Nazer, "Frank and Georgie," Mr. L. Van der Stegen, Mr. F. S. Gibbings, Mr. J. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Jedlica, Mr. S. G. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Macphail, Mrs. A. R. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Brodie and family, Mr. L. Arnhold, Mrs. and Miss Earle, Miss Arthur, "Little Madeline," "Cook and Boy," Miss Enid Shaftie, "Madeline and Mac," The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., "Lester," Mr. H. Dierking, "Arnhold," the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Mr. J. Sheridan, Mr. D. J. E. Klein, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Niven.

News Brevities

Daily motor boat service was begun yesterday between Kon Tsen Chiao and Sanjaopoo en route to Mokanshan. Connections will be made with the 8 a.m. train from Shanghai South going and with the afternoon express returning to Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. George Bronson Rea, publisher of the Far Eastern Review, and well-known throughout the Far East, returned to Shanghai yesterday after an eighteen months trip to Europe and America. He expects to remain in Shanghai for some time.

One Killed, 8 Hurt In Bomb Explosion

The bomb season appears to have taken on an extension and the French police have now added still another blow-up to their list—one, moreover, which seems like giving them a good deal of trouble. For the moment, beyond the fact that there was an explosion at a house in Avenue Marcel Tillot, that one man was killed in it and two other men, three women and three children injured, they know practically nothing.

The injured people, detained in hospital for treatment, are not in a condition to give much of a connected story and the dead man is in such a mutilated condition that he cannot be recognised.

It was at No. 53, early Sunday afternoon, that the explosion occurred and it brought the house nearly level with the ground, besides doing a deal of damage to those on either side. The police soon had a number of people in their custody, but gained little information of value and let them go again.

CASEMENT APPEALS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 1.—Casement has appealed.

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CONVENIENCE
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Dress Ties, Dress Sox,
Dress H'chiefs, Dress Gloves,
Dress Pumps, Dress Hats
and Caps, Etc., Etc.

DON'T FORGET ITS ONLY ONE PLACE
You can get the Latest and that's
SILBERMAN'S
Watch the Windows when you go by
Opp. Astor House Hotel SILBERMAN'S *No. 1-b Broadway.*

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is now on

STOP and think it over!

Think of the proposition we are offering you—to buy shoes of unequalled quality at a large reduction. Never before have you had a chance to get REAL BARGAINS in high-grade footwear unless they were very old styles, or shoes of inferior quality.

Better come in today, as the day after may be too late.

Bargains for
MEN and WOMEN

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road

A Successful Chinese Engineer's Address To St. John's Students

Following is the very interesting address delivered by Mr. Z. T. K. Woo at Commencement Day of the St. John's University on Saturday. Owing to extraordinary pressure on our space we were unable to print it in Sunday's issue. Dr. Woo is the General Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works and technical adviser to President Li Yuan-hung. On Saturday he was made the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. His lecture follows:

Mr. President, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: It will be thirty years next February since I had the fortune of entering St. John's College as a student. I was then a boy totally devoid of ambition, and today to be able to return to the embrace of my Alma Mater and to have been deemed by her worthy of the highest honorary degree she can confer, exceeds the wildest of my dreams and makes it the proudest moment of my life.

This high distinction, while filling me with gratitude, overwhelms me with a consciousness of my shortcomings and unworthiness. Prof. Walker has just kindly introduced me with a sketch of my former career, but you will see how barren that career is of any achievements to deserve the distinction which is conferred on me. However, I accept this honor as an incentive to nobler deeds and wider activities so as to be worthy of a true son of the St. John's University and a good citizen of the Republic.

It is glad tidings to all well-wishers of Chinese and especially to us the Alumni of St. John's that our President, Dr. Pott, ever mindful of the urgent needs of our people, is contemplating the addition of a School of Engineering in this University, in which I wish him early success. Now, in whatever St. John's takes up, she excels, and we may be sure that such splendid results and success as we have witnessed with the existing faculties of Theology, Arts and Medicine, will attend the new Faculty of Engineering. I rejoice for the future St. John's students that they shall be able to obtain a thorough engineering education without having to leave their native land. To those of my fellow Alumni who have not yet decided what profession to follow, I beg leave, Sir, to address a homely talk on "The Need of Engineering in China."

Ever since the China-Japan War, it has been a fashionable wail among our young men that "China is hanging by a thread" or literally translated, "China is like a 1,000 Chuan weight hanging by a single hair." We must admit that this figurative description of the state of China is not exaggerated but appropriate, and China is now more than ever in grave peril, politically and economically.

Being no political student, I don't propose to waste your time by going into the numerous causes that have brought our country to this predicament, but I firmly believe that apart from the general lack of men of earnest moral character with a sound education and a set purpose, the want of practical engineers is one of the chief causes.

You will agree with me that China with its teeming millions, extensive territories, grand waterways, vast resources of all descriptions both above and underground should all this time remain on the brink of bankruptcy and an easy prey to any unfriendly Power is an anomaly, the equal of which was known only in the case of the rich plains of North America while in the possession of the poverty stricken Red Indians. One poet has fittingly said: "What simple Nature yields (and Nature does her part) are only rude materials, cumbers on the thorny ground; 'Tis toil that makes them Wealth." In the present sense, we might substitute for the word Toil that of Engineering, which is the scientific and economic application of force and energy.

The present occupants of North America with their higher morals, superior knowledge, and great enterprise have by steadiness, perseverance and talent made the same land the model republic of the world, the land of multi-millionaires.

If we look closely into the development of the United States, we find that it is only during the last hundred years that the greatest strides have been made, and it was mainly through engineering that the present pitch of prosperity has been attained.

Just as the U. S. A. is now the envy of the world for her prosperity, China excites envy for possessing all the necessary elements and not developing them. But we can not long be a dog in the manger.

Indeed our engineering possibilities are so vast and alluring that although Europe is engaged now in a life and death struggle, several belligerent powers still find time to discuss measures for retaining or strengthening their hold on our country. It is plain, therefore, that if we will not develope our resources other nations will soon take the chance out of our hands.

Fellow students, I know you all have a burning desire to serve our country. In my opinion the easiest way to do so would be for you to take up any branch of applied science and see to it that you employ the knowledge to advantage. So if you are just hesitating as to which line of study to take I wish to persuade you that engineering is the most urgent need.

You may say that your inclination does not lie in that direction and that you dislike mathematics, but there are now so many branches of engineering and technical callings that you may be sure to find one at least suitable to you.

Besides the amount of mathematics you will have learnt at the University will be sufficient for many studies such as chemical engineering and metallurgy. That we Chinese can be induced to take up any study can be best illustrated by the drudgery that a scholar had to go through in the days of the "Eight Legged Essay" in order to be a master juggler of phrases. As ambition and avarice had compelled the scholars of last generation to take up "Wen Chang," let patriotism and necessity impell you to study practical science so that you may help to produce wealth for the nation.

However, you may entertain the fear that the present conditions and the Government do not encourage industrial undertakings and that capital is scarce. While that fear is well grounded, I will say that if you look into the industrial history of any nation, you will find that the early captains of industry and engineers had many more difficulties to face, for they had not only to contend with existing prejudices and obstacles, but had to discover and to invent, while to start with we have only to imitate.

Men like Fairbairn, Stephenson, Nasmyth, Watt, Fulton, Franklin, Whiney, Krupp, Demidoff and a host of others did not wait for openings, but worked with their own hands and by individual efforts forged their way to success which in turn gave openings to thousands. Should there be now a few hundred technical workers with a set purpose and a missionary spirit starting their individual units in different spheres and should they be content with a modest living at the beginning and push their undertakings to a success their influence would soon be felt and they would be a force enough to remove many Government disabilities, as after all a Government is what the people make it. Reforms might then follow such as the reframing of the Mining Laws and other Board Regulations and with them the withdrawal of the Chinese deposits that are now lying idle at different foreign banks for industrial development.

Individualism has done much for the growth of industry and commerce in other countries. For instance a study of any prosperous center in America or Great Britain shows that most of the noteworthy undertakings have been started by individual efforts. To start life on one's own account requires much self-sacrifice but the reward may be great.

If we consider the immensity of the field for any branch of industry, we need not be discouraged. But this field is like any other virgin soil, it requires hard working cultivators to break up the hard surface for the first few seasons, before rich crops will follow with bright prospects.

As to the future prospects of engineers I am of opinion that it depends greatly upon how we of the present generation act and I can assure you that if a proper beginning be made and all industries be developed to anything like the pitch of other prosperous countries, not thousands but millions of technical men will be kept busy.

While the masses in China still live in the most primitive state and their wants are few, education will ameliorate the state and multiply their wants and when this is given full play imagine the quantity of domestic articles to be fabricated, and in consequence how many technical men will be needed.

Take the iron industry alone. Hanyang Iron and Steel Works has now an annual production of only about 140,000 tons of pig iron, yet the bulk of it must be exported to foreign countries and only one-sixth can find consumption in the home market. To come up to the development of the United States, the leading iron producing country, and proportionately to population, 16,500 engineers would be needed at Hanyang alone.

Again, take the railway. We have now only 6,500 miles. By the Belgian standard in proportion to our area, we ought to have over 1,105,477 miles; apportioning 50 miles to each engineer, there would be required over 20,000 engineers.

Of course such computation is not practical, but it will serve to show what a great number of men will be necessary.

Suffice it to say that for chemical engineering, mining, manufacturing, textile and building trades, river conservancy, sanitary engineering, forestry, country road building, armies of practical workers are needed.

Truly the harvests are plenty, but the laborers are few. The days for the purely Wenchang men are gone. What we want now are practical laborers. Give labor its due recognition and dignity, and China will surely progress.

"Work for some good, be it ever so slowly:
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly.
Labor! All labor is noble and holy;
Let thy good deeds be the prayer to thy God!"

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, popularly known as the Iron King, says in an industrial undertaking there must be a triple alliance of three equal members, viz., Labor, Capital and Ability. Of the first there is an inexhaustible supply; as to the second, there is considerable amount in the country in the form of deposits in foreign banks by our people, but who will supply the third, ability, so as to win the capital into proper channels, and enable the three to co-ordinate and co-operate with one another.

The answer is given by the St. John's University.

We, St. John's students, are singularly fortunate in having the personal example of our President to copy. Dr. Pott found St. John's in a very humble state, and at the 25th Anniversary of his administration three years ago, he had made this seat of learning the foremost in the land, with all the magnificent buildings we can see now and thousands of students doing useful work in all parts of the country. It has been all through his enterprise, his power of organization, sympathetic touch with all those under him, perseverance, system and strict discipline, all necessary qualities for an engineer.

Dr. Pott has aimed at and succeeded in the highest form of factory, the turning out of useful men for China.

Latest Snapshot of Col. Theodore Roosevelt

Colonel Roosevelt was greeted by enthusiastic boosters at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on his arrival in the Convention City just before the Republican and Progressive parties met to make their nominations for President. He was met at the depot by an immense crowd of "Roosevelters" and escorted to the hotel where he addressed his followers. The Colonel stopped off in Chicago for four hours and then proceeded on his way west.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Cloudy but still rather fine weather. Breezes from south-eastern quarter south of the Yangtsze. Northerly ones in the north.

MARRIAGE

DELL-UCHIYAMA: On July 3, 1916, before H.B.M. Consul, George Henry Dell to T. Uchiyama. Hongkong papers, please copy.

BIRTH

POLLOCK: On July 3, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. George Pollock, a daughter.

10311-J-4

SHANGHAI, JULY 4, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

1776-1916

AMERICANS in Shanghai and all over the world, today will celebrate in the usual ways the 140th anniversary of that great day on which their forefathers gave to the world the Declaration of Independence. A few years after July 4, 1776, when the Americans began reaping the fruits of that famous declaration, and started electing Presidents, any male white child born in the United States had one chance in about a million and a half of becoming President. Today he has only one chance in about fifty million. And if the ladies have their way, in a very short time he will have only one chance in a hundred million—and maybe no chance at all! But these terrible thoughts will in no wise dampen the ardor with which the day will be celebrated wherever two or more Americans by chance or otherwise may foregather.

The American Idea probably is as much misunderstood by most of the world today as it was in 1776. Certainly the Great War in Europe and its attendant reactions in America have not lessened the misunderstanding of it. Americans, however, understand themselves. When President Wilson writes a note setting forth the American position with regard to the rights of humanity, or the rights to the freedom of this, that, or the other thing involved, he is frequently the victim of misinterpretation by those who do not understand the trend of American thought, directed by birth, tradition and history, but he is understood by Americans, a people who have among their many priceless heritages that great one of their Civil War.

And that is the main thing. They are at heart a united people today, certainly more so by far than when they fought for and won their freedom. They divide freely and easily amongst themselves on both domestic and foreign policies but war would find them as united as, say, the present war found the people of any nation now engaged in it and as well prepared, spiritually at least, for the sacrifices entailed.

Thinking somewhat along these lines, two illustrious Americans who are considerably apart right now in politics, have been giving utterance to their views on Americanism and the duties of citizenship. These two leaders of American thought are President Woodrow Wilson and former President Theodore Roosevelt.

In his Memorial Day address, as quoted by the New York Times, President Wilson described sympathetically a natural result of the European war, the quickening of memories of the old home in the new, the poignant interest of many millions in America molded of the flesh and blood of all nations, in that tremendous shock of peoples, ancestral peoples, in so many cases peoples where the fathers, brothers, sons, friends, of living Americans have fought and fallen. The President said:

"It has stirred the memories of men drawn from many of the belligerent stocks. It has renewed in them a national feeling, which has grown faint under the soothing influences of peace, but which now flares up when it looks as if nation had challenged nation to a final reckoning, and they remember the nations from which they were sprung and know that they are in this life and death grapple.

"We do not wish men to forget their mothers and their fathers, their forbears running back through long, laborious generations which have taken part in the building up of the strength and spirit of other nations. No man quarrels with that. From such springs of sentiment we all draw some of the handsomest inspirations of our lives.

"But all that we do criticise is that in some instances—that are not very numerous—but in some instances men have allowed this old ardor of another nationality to overthrow their ardor for the nationality to which they have given their new and voluntary allegiance."

The ties of descent are weak or strong, but everybody probably believes secretly that the blood in his own veins is the best. This is a worthy pride, if, treasuring all that is inherited of strength, of brain, of character, cultivation, and tradition, the American inheritor adds to it a complete Americanism, a thorough oneness with America, a resolute preference of American interests before all others and against all others. Mr. Wilson shows where the line must be drawn:

"America must come first in every purpose we entertain, and every man must count upon being cast out of our confidence, cast out even of our tolerance, who does not submit to that great ruling principle."

At Kansas City, on the same day, Mr. Roosevelt laid down the sound principle that should regulate the opinions and conduct of all Americans in reference to international affairs. He said:

"We in this country form a new nation, akin to, but different from, each of the nations of Europe. As Alexander Hamilton put it, let us be neither Greeks nor Trojans, but Americans. We are false to this country if we rank ourselves as German-Americans or English-Americans or French-Americans. Our duty is to the United States. This duty should constrain us in the first place to treat the other nations primarily according to the way such treatment serves American interests; and in the second place so far as possible to treat other nations in such manner as serves the interests of mankind at large."

Mr. Roosevelt said in his way the same thing that Mr. Wilson had said in his:

"The salvation of our people lies in having a nationalized and unified America, ready for the tremendous tasks of both war and peace. I appeal to all our citizens, no matter from what land their forefathers came, to keep this ever in mind, and to shun with scorn and contempt the sinister intriguers and mischief-makers who would seek to divide them along lines of creed, of birthplace, or of national origin."

The President and the former President, the great body of loyal citizens of whatever origin, are one in their adherence to these countersigns of undivided American citizenship.

Travelette

Mazatlan

THIS is one of Mexico's Pacific ports, situated just across the gulf from the long thin peninsula of lower California. War and revolution have not disturbed it much. It is off the beaten roads that are followed by bandits and presidents and punitive expeditions, and still lives a peaceful life.

Restfulness is in fact the keynote of life at Mazatlan. The very color of the place is restful. The white and buff walls of the city peep through a fringe of palm trees and rest in an opulent background of green hills—like hard boiled eggs in lettuce, as O. Henry put it. Out in the harbor there are great chunks of rock that look like they have been dropped there by a passing meteor, and a gentle surf embroiders them with white foam.

You encounter just one manifestation of energy. That is in the crowd of rowboats, dugouts and motorboats filled with jabbering Mexicans that meets your ship. They are willing to do anything for you and sell you anything, in the hope that you are not aware that cents and dollars "Mex" are worth just half as much as real United States money. They have been stirred to brief energy by the hope of getting something for nothing. Quickly they relapse again into restful calm. Throughout the city the population seems to be taking a long rest. In the little green plazas that interrupt the streets the benches are decorated with recumbent caballeros and lounging senoritas. The street car, which is drawn by a couple of little mules, is literally the only thing that moves. There is a driver who lashes the team into a rapid walk, and a conductor who reposes on the observation platform and watches the city whirl by. Occasionally there is a passenger.

So life moves easily in Mazatlan. The country yields easily and no one is hungry. The climate is very restful. Why not rest, then?

Perils Of War Zone Navigation

The first officer of one of the largest of the steamers now plying across the Atlantic recently told a friend in this city something about the methods used to safeguard vessels in the war zone.

As soon as a vessel reaches the fringe of the zone it announces its arrival by wireless and very soon afterward receives a message from the British Admiralty which gives instructions as to the course to take to reach Liverpool or Glasgow. These are the only ports now open to steamship travel, Southampton and the Channel ports being close to commerce and used as naval bases.

The message received by the steamer is naturally in code and it tells the captain to cross a certain meridian of longitude at a certain parallel of latitude and then to head for a certain number of miles on one course and make some point of land. The course often changes and great care has to be taken to follow it carefully.

On one journey recently the steamship had to go about forty miles south of Fastnet Rock and then headed over to St. David's Head on the south-western coast of Wales. The steamer then held close to the Welsh coast to the end of the voyage. The next voyage took the steamer in close to Fastnet Rock first and then to Carnsore Point and afterward across the Irish Sea to Holyhead. On another occasion Cape Clear was the objective point, and then the Irish coast was hugged all the way around until well in the Irish Channel.

As soon as the steamer gets into the war zone the boats are swung outboard ready to be lowered at once in case of any emergency. Every man is on duty, the officers are at their posts. This is an American steamer, and all night long the American flag is kept flying at the mainmast and a searchlight is trained on it so that it may be easily distinguished by friend or foe. The name of the steamer and its nationality are painted on the sides, and electric lights hung on both sides make these marks clearly distinguishable.

"The passengers take all these precautions very coolly, but seldom go to bed until they are out of danger. Life preservers are distributed, and these are generally worn," said the officer. "On the last trip it was evening when we reached the war zone and all these preparations were made. I had occasion to go into the smoking room about 2 o'clock in the morning and there saw several men killing time by playing cards. They were smoking and some had drinks, but every man had his life preserver fastened around his body in the regulation manner."

This officer said that he had seen two German submarines, which had been captured, in Birkenhead and he had talked with one of the engineers there. This engineer very frankly admitted that the submarines had not been as successful as the Germans had hoped they would be and that they had had much trouble in running them. The trouble had generally been caused by the Diesel motors, which had a habit of becoming overheated. He said that many of the boats were equipped with two sets of engines, but could seldom use both. While one was being used the other was being repaired.

The officer of the steamship said that while they had not met with any accident so far they had some narrow escapes. On one voyage a floating mine was sighted in the moonlight just ahead of the steamer, and although the course was changed quickly the bow wave throwing the mine away was all that prevented a disaster.

There are many mines all around the British coast which have broken away from their moorings, and these the trawlers and mine sweepers are constantly picking up. On the last trip while coming down the Irish Channel those on the steamer were able to watch the mine sweepers at work. It was a beautifully clear day and they could easily see for thirty miles around the steamer. A line of trawlers was steadily steaming along in what is called line abreast formation and dragging between each pair of vessels a heavy net. This line extended for at least thirty miles and possible further and was sweeping between Carnsore Point on the Irish coast and St. David's Head on the Welsh coast. It extended so far that it only left a very narrow channel through which the steamship passed on its way to the Atlantic.

So Sensitive!

Every seat in the trolley was occupied, when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect fares, the conductor noticed a man who, he thought, was asleep.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor.

"I was'nt asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep," snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I hate to see women standing."

Scholars, Not Dollars, To Save War Scarred World

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton has sympathy with the progressive values of college education, rather than a mere academic expression of it, and believes that the world will be saved by its scholars, and not by its dollars.

"In the national issue of preparedness, the value of the university training to the man whom the new world will most need is quite as vital as his military training," he said, "because it involves the preparation of the man himself for other issues than those of mere physical conflict or of dangerous emergencies."

That the new world which the old world is making in the cauldron of war will probably find its salvation in college preparedness brought about by the universities of the United States is another of his opinions.

"The men trained in the universities," said President Hibben, "being developed into capable men prepared to face unforeseen situations, into men whose purpose above all is not merely personal efficiency, but a sincere desire to serve their fellows at large, are the men to whom we must look for future leadership."

President Hibben insists that the universities of this country have not justified those critics who have made the charge that college education is turning out the dollar man, rather than the scholar man.

"I believe that that education which is singled out by utilitarianism," he said, "does fit men to face the world, especially the world that is to come when the European war is at an end.

"The men who are to save the old world made new must know many things beyond the fighting spirit. They must know something of the spirit and form of classical literature: they must make themselves heirs of the past of the race. They must know something of the history of the world, its art, its customs, its manners and morals.

"A man to be prepared to face this new would must become familiar with the principles of all the leading sciences. He must know how to express his thoughts verbally and in writing; this must engage a large part of his education. Then, to balance the strength of his body with a true mental poise, he must know something of logic and psychology.

"The universities are doing their duty toward preparedness by both the practical and the ideal, and they do not merit the criticism of commercialism heaped upon them. The men who are to save the world, to face the unknown future brought about by the great conflict which is disintegrating the old forces, will be men trained in the universities.

"They will not be the men who during their college course have adopted vocational studies, but those who have taken the liberal studies. Preparedness for the men who are to face the unknown future will benefit those who have spent their college years in acquiring these principles: First, the leading sciences; second, Latin and possibly Greek; third, literature and philosophy. In fact, the course of standard and fine arts.

"This course is made for men of initiative, men of the world in the best sense. They are the men who should be familiar with the history of the world, with its thought in the past ages, as well as with modern thought.

"The subtle influence of well directed thought upon the development of strong character is not often discussed in the universities because to the least thinking observer it is so obvious. The effect of a university training is, above all, its development of character, its inspiration among scholars to be of service to their fellows, and to the world.

"Individualism is not the end of university training, and I believe that the broadest characteristic of university students fulfils the aim and end of all education, which is the desire to serve.

"I think it would be perfectly safe to assume that a very large percentage of the graduates of our universities carry with them for life the consciousness that an educated man has a mission by reason of his education. Not a mere selfish ambition, but a sincere desire to serve.

"It seems quite clear to me that our universities have not lowered their ideals in this respect or in respect to scholarship. Some years ago there was a very active attempt made to commercialize education, to give a man a short cut to his ultimate ambition. That period has happily passed. It is being felt, I believe, in the high schools and public schools, but not in the colleges and the universities.

"And consider the effect of an educational policy that was planned to educate the dollar man rather than the scholar man. The effect would be contrary to all the underlying motives of education. It would tend to make the individual think only of himself and of his own career. It would center his thought at the formative period of his life upon material success, upon his career for himself alone.

"All this would develop a priggish selfishness and self-centered type of man which I do not regard as the outcome of university education.

"Today we have reached an understanding in university education. It is being realized that the liberalizing studies, the broad sweep of the mind upon the circle of knowledge available, are far better for the individual and for its American people. Education of the sort I am indicating aims to give the individual personal freedom in his duties for his country and in his personality. It is a progressive process.

"So much has been said and written about the conservation of the great wealth of this country that it is time we looked closely into the far higher task, to conserve the resources, intellectual, spiritual and moral, of the country. That is the great task, to free men from absolute ignorance, from bondage to public opinion. That is the task of our university education in preparedness.

"Many critics of our educational methods as we understand them have insisted that students should be at liberty to pick and choose their own studies. We do not believe so. How can an untrained mind choose its own path?

"So in the beginning of our university training we have required that certain studies be taken up and in the end we allow a certain latitude of choice.

"A man who is to serve the world, who is to be prepared to meet unexpected emergencies, should not be limited to those studies demanded of the particular profession he is ultimately to follow. No specific talent should be developed for a specific task, but the whole talent of the whole man should be developed if he is to save the world.

"I have no faith in any form of education that will merely reproduce in the classroom the methods of the office and the counting room. Of what use is such a man in the great emergencies which will soon confront the United States from all angles of thought? A man trained in the liberalizing studies of classic languages and of science is not only fit for the day's work but for the unforeseen emergencies which constantly arise in that day's work.

"I have asked our students who went into various exacting callings, such as engineering, for instance, what particular thing they had learned in college they valued the most. They answered that it was the ability to keep their heads in an emergency the result of the broad mental training of their college course. The mere principles of their profession they were able to master. But in their professional work there constantly arose emergencies which the mere text books of their college preparedness did not touch upon, but which they were obliged to meet with quick mental action. They were enabled to do this because of their general college training.

"Transforming the schoolboy into a man of the world is the task of the universities, and there is no one better programe for the education of a man of the world than the four years training in the liberalizing studies which the university gives. The schoolboy becomes a man of the world at the end of that four years because he moves freely through its many activities with intelligence. He speaks the world's language; he understands the world's manners and its thought.

"You know the true man of the world does not limit his knowledge to the immediate present. He becomes a man of the world when he inherits steadily forging the chains of selfishness about him, the chains that unite a man to his worst enemy, his mere ambition to do something for himself.

"I emphasize this because much is being said today of vocational studies. We need not use the word in its narrow sense. We can ignore that. The best vocational study of course is that which fits a man to respond to his vocation as a man, and not to the demands of any particular pursuit or profession. The most highly favored men in this nation are among those who are the most highly educated. They are the men who form the aristocracy in the true sense of that word. They are the men who can and will devote themselves to the progress and the bettering of human conditions.

"There are so many perplexing questions in the world today, and so many more will arise as the war comes to an end, that to put one's heart upon this or that conclusion is impossible. Many of these questions, however, will arise from a misunderstanding of the relations which one man bears to another. Of course this involves the social relations, and the question of social relations in a broad sense is a big one. If, however, they are to be solved they must be solved because the men with trained minds and human hearts have given themselves to do it.

"This is altruism you say?

"Well, it seems to me that altruism can come only from men who are educated in a liberal way. Men who go into a college which will give them short cuts to their future professions become narrow. They lack the broad sympathy of a man familiar with much of the best thought of the world, of the past and present.

"The development of heart is quite as much an educational process as the development of the trained mind.

"College preparedness is education which must make a man in the end, or college preparedness is a failure. So its educational process must not content itself with a mere absorbing of some information, useful only in a commercial pursuit.

"College preparedness must start with a humanizing study which ultimately will enable the human being to conquer his animal nature and live by reason and human compassion.

"The processes of commercial life, I believe, do not belong in a college classroom, because they fail to make an appeal to the inner spirit of the man who is to save the new world. Only a broad acquaintance with the design of the universe, the best of human thought, can bring a man into harmony with his mental, spiritual and moral self.

"The better to fit the man for the new world we have slightly altered our history course at Princeton. We believe that in this unprecedented state of the world much of our history course should be merely vistas to modern history. So we are going to deal with recent history in this spirit, and devote considerable attention to it. We hope, in this way, that the man we send into the new world will have a historical perspective which will give him additional grasp of the modern problem which will confront him.

"No; our universities have not failed in their duties to make scholar-men. They are the only preparedness courses that are developing a generation of men of ideals and heart, who can go out into the world conscious that they have a distinct mission to make the world better and to share with their fellows whatever advantages they have attained."

Figures For Congress To Ponder

(New York Times)

A ballot just taken by The Baltimore Sun for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions and desires of its readers as to military preparedness and universal service has produced information seemingly more trustworthy than that usually obtained by this means. The Sun discouraged, and to the extent of its power prevented, organized effort on the part of either antagonists or advocates of the two movements to get votes in large numbers. What it wanted, and it apparently obtained, was an uninfluenced and unaccelerated expression of sentiment from the section of the public served by it, and the only element of unfairness that can be charged against the result comes from the unavoidable fact that its own position on these subjects had tended toward the elimination from among the voters of people with an opposite turn of mind.

With all allowance made for this circumstance, however, it remains highly significant, and to many people will be surprising, that of close to 10,000 votes mailed or brought to The Sun office, 91 per cent. were in favor of preparedness and 87 per cent. favored universal service. To a still greater degree is it significant and surprising that the women voters, who were about 20 per cent. of the whole, were only slightly behind the men in pronouncing for both preparedness and universal service, and many of them demanded for themselves training to do personally and directly what they can for the country in case of war.

The Sun notes quietly that the only ballots bearing angry and insulting comments on its enterprise came from the pacifist minority. Its members seemingly foresaw in some mysterious way that they were going to be overwhelmingly beaten, and in characteristic fashion tried to mitigate the pangs of defeat by imputing vicious and venal motives to the victors. A common inquiry from this source was how much pay The Sun was getting from the Allies and their American agents which hints the existence of a mysterious relation between pro-Germanism and opposition to preparedness.

The figures presented by The Sun ought to be rather startling to the men in both Houses of Congress who have so confidently assumed that the people of this country were cold to preparedness and would rise in a mighty revolt against universal and compulsory military training.

Since War broke out, approximately

2,000 Oliver Typewriters

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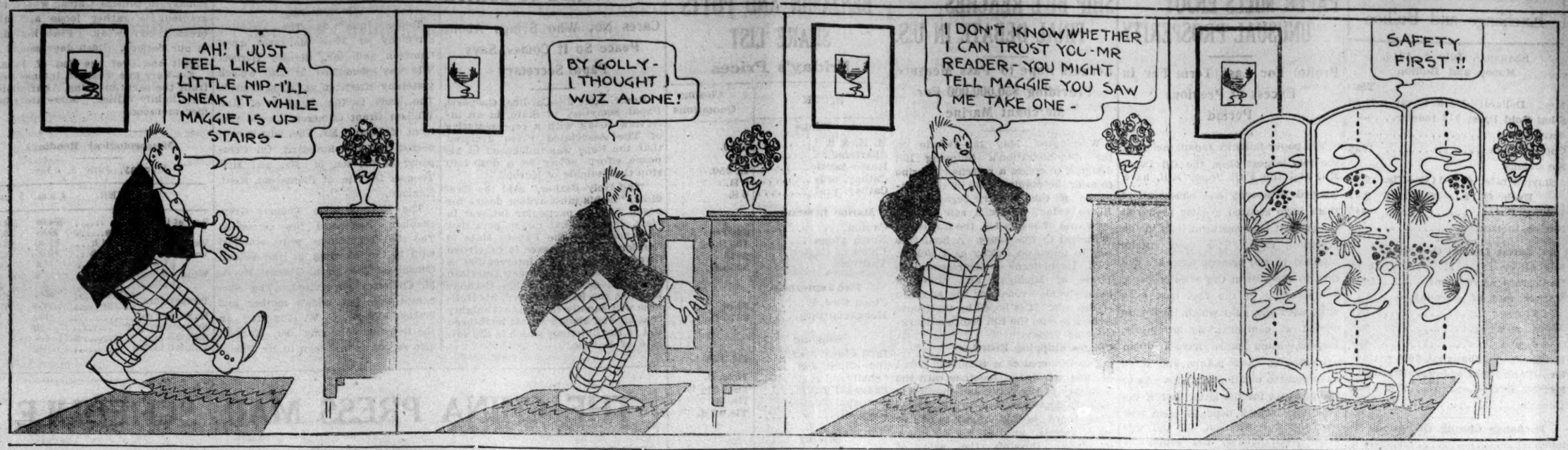
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


AH! I JUST FEEL LIKE A LITTLE NIP-I'LL SNEAK IT WHILE MAGGIE IS UP STAIRS-
BY GOLLY- I THOUGHT I WUZ ALONE!
I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I CAN TRUST YOU-MR READER-YOU MIGHT TELL MAGGIE YOU SAW ME TAKE ONE-
SAFETY FIRST !!

BRIDGE

Bridge is an occupation that people indulge in order not to see too much of each other.

Wives are popularly supposed, when they are not engaged in the occupation of exceeding their husbands' income, to be spending the rest of their hours in playing bridge.

There can be no doubt that bridge has been very beneficial to women inclined to talk too much—that is to say, in this respect it has probably helped all women a good deal. One cannot talk and play bridge successfully to the honor score.

One thing is certain: women can play bridge and they can play it to win. Not all women can play bridge, but those that can play do so very well. And it is a singular thing that short, stout, vivacious blonde, whom you wouldn't suspect of having the rudiments of any reasoning power, is always the one who can tell what card has been played at a critical moment three hands back; or who, while smiling sweetly and apparently thinking of anything else, carries off a no trumper and makes a little slam, while conversely the tall, dark, silent, morose and deep eyed lady highbrow, with the manner of a Herbert Spencer, is the very one who is most likely to trump her partner's ace or to revoke.

The difference between the playing of a man and a woman at bridge lies principally in their attitude toward the rules. A woman rarely gets beyond the rules: consequently her game does not improve beyond a certain point. Men, however, are pretty likely to disregard the rules upon occasions when they can save the game.

Timid bridge players are apt to make very good wives; it argues for a certain domesticity in taste in a woman when she displays inability in carrying combinations of cards in her head, whereas the finished woman bridge player, who at the end of the game folds our hundred dollar bill and sticks it in her belt nonchalantly, may prove to be the kind of person who is willing to change husbands upon the slightest provocation.

As to the men, bridge is a very fair gauge of their temperaments and characters. The pompous middle aged and autocratic gentleman of explosive tendencies, who criticises your play violently, is in reality giving himself away. He is the sort of man who trades, as a rule, upon his appearance. He doesn't stop to consider the fact that the best bridge player never would think of criticising even a bad partner, for the reason that bad as he may be, any suggestion that you are criticising him will naturally only make him worse.

On the whole, bridge is a benefit to average human beings; it keeps them more or less silent when they would probably be talking about things of which they know nothing. And it is a kind of mild robbery that bears the same relation to high crime that smoking does to dipsomania.

A Human Ostrich

In the *Lancet* Dr. C. J. van Houweninge Graftdjik describes an interesting case of "pica," or the craving for unnatural articles of diet that is not rare in certain forms of insanity.

A patient, a wharf laborer, aged thirty-two, went into hospital complaining of pains and frequent vomiting. The stomach was examined, and was found to contain 31b. 11oz. of metallic objects, varying in size from a cold chisel, weighing 11oz., and 5in. long, down to a collection of coins, bolts, nuts, rivets, wire nails, tintacks, crews and hooks; there were also half a dozen small flints. The man made a good recovery, and left the hospital after six weeks.

Six months later he returned, with the same complaint of weakness and loss of appetite. Examination with the X rays showed an opaque object in the ascending colon; this was removed by operation, and proved to be a piece of tinplate 4in. long, and a piece of slate pencil.

The patient was watched while in hospital, and he succeeded in swallowing a piece of soap and 2oz. camphorated spirit, neither of which did him any harm. He again recovered from operation, and was removed from the hospital to an asylum.

The Paragon

There's a man that I know who's deserving of praise
And whose life might be copied in numberous ways,
For if more of us followed his noble example,
Our chance of salvation would surely be ample.
He never talked scandal, he never dropped hints;
He never said aught to make any one wince;
He never heard gossip or listened to stories—
Of this wife's bad temper, or that husband's worries;
He never (as far as I know) had a pain
Or an ache, for he never was heard to complain.
Never talked of himself never told stupid jokes,
Never helped to read out moving pictures to folks;
Never whistled or hummed; never sang off the key;
Never spoke a harsh word to a servant —not he!
Never phoned busy men when he'd little to say;
Never said "What is trumps?" or "What day is today?"
Never made a mistake in pronouncing a word;
Never uttered a falsehood—though this sounds absurd!
Let us strive in these matters like him to become.
But what an affliction to be deaf and dumb!

A. R. CHASSEAUD.

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	per case of 12 qrts.	per case of 24 pts.
Extra Dry	$30.00	$32.00
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 3, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.85
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1936
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11⅜—Tls.	6.78
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex....$	9.41
Peking Bar	345
Native Interest	.14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31 7/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.16
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	2-11 3/8
London Demand	2-11 7/16
India T.T.	219
Paris T.T.	412½
Paris Demand	413
New York T.T.	69⅞
New York Demand	70
Hongkong T.T.	71¾
Japan T.T.	72¼
Batavia T.T.	168

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-0½
London 4 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅝
London 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-0 13/16
London 6 m-s. Docy.	3-0 15/16
Paris 4 m-s.	428½
New York 4 m-s.	72⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.68
" 1—Marks†	3.84
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.27
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.56
" " 1—Rupees	2.47
" " 1—Roubles	2.45
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 1:—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 2¾d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 5d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, June 30:

Spot, 2s. 3¾d. to 2s. 4d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 4¾d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Quiet.

June Rubber Outputs

Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of June was 41,336 lbs.

The China Realty Co., Ltd. Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd. for the month of June was 37,112 lbs.

Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co., advise that the output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Estate for the month of June was 12,263 lbs.

We are informed that telegraphic advices from the Straits gives the estimated output of dry rubber for the past month as under:—

The Anglo-Dutch (Java)

Plantations, Ltd. ..... 23,000 lbs.

Coffee ..... 630 piculs.

The output of rubber and coffee from the undermentioned estates is as follows:

	Rubber. lbs.	Coffee. piculs.
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	71,000	3,150
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	15,000	600
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates Ltd.	35,000	800
Ziangbe Rubber Company Ltd.	37,000	1,000

The decreased outputs are attributable to the tress wintering.

The Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd's output of dry rubber for June was 12,700 lbs.

The rubber output for June of the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. was 24,500 lbs. and of the Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd. 10,477 lbs.

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PAPER MILLS ENJOY UNUSUAL PROSPERITY

Profits For Last Term Far In Excess of Previous Period

The paper mills in Japan, including the two largest ones, the Oji Paper Mill and the Fuji Paper Mill, have enjoyed prosperity and almost all of them have secured greater profits in the present business term than in the preceding term. The good results attained in the present term are due first to the rise in the price of paper and secondly to the fact that most mills used the pulp which they purchased at comparatively low prices. Besides, some mills have made an extension of their plants, and these have secured additional profits. As to the prospect for the latter half of the year, it largely depends upon how long the war will last. If the war lasts much longer, the supply of European paper in the Far East will become very scarce, and consequently there will be a keener demand for Japan made paper in these markets. Thus the price of paper will inevitably be increased because of the growing demand. The price of materials, pulp and drugs, will be higher for the same reason.

On the contrary, if the war comes to an early end, it is beyond hope that this activity will continue any longer, especially since the mills have now a large stock on hand as the result of working at full capacity. Referring to the price of pulp, the prospect is very strong, and those mills which command a large capacity for producing pulp, like the Oji Paper Mill, will be able to secure greater profits from the sale of pulp. The Fuji Paper Mill is said to have already contracted for the purchase of pulp, enough to run it to the end of next year. But the smaller mills which rely on the supply of pulp from other sources will be in some difficulty, because already there is no pulp in the market offered at cheaper price than 5 sen per lb.

It is even probable that during the coming half year, the average price of pulp will be about 10 sen per lb., or double the price quoted before the war. None of the other materials for paper milling purposes is excepted from this tendency. Consequently it follows that the profit for the coming half year cannot be much greater than in the present term unless the rise in the price of paper goes up the same as the prices of materials, that is, unless the difference in the cost of materials be shifted to the consumers. But this is impossible because a further rise in the price of paper will minimize the consumption, or because there is special price agreement with standing consumers.

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SHIP BILL REACHES FINAL DEBATE IN U.S.

Leaders Hope to Pass Measure Providing $50,000,000 For Merchant Marine

Washington, May 16.—Debate on the Administration's Shipping Bill designed to create a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of this country began in the House today. Under a rule adopted by a vote of 194 to 141, the discussion is limited to five hours. A final vote will be taken on Friday at 4 o'clock. Two Republicans — Representatives James of Michigan and Miller of Pennsylvania—voted for the adoption of the rule. It is hoped by the House leaders to pass the Bill before adjournment on Friday.

Creates Shipping Board

The Bill creates a Shipping Board of five civilians, together with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce, members *ex officio*. This board is authorized to buy or lease vessels, and $50,000,000 is appropriated through the sale of Panama Canal bonds to defray expenses. Vessels so procured are to be used, as naval auxiliaries when needed.

In explaining the measure Chairman Alexander of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee said:

"If we ever expect to build an American merchant marine under the American flag we must exercise some control over the commerce in the overseas trade. The Federal Shipping Board has the support of all the commerical bodies in the United States. They do not favor the extension of these powers to the Interstate Commission because that body is already overworked."

Mr. Alexander stated that since the outbreak of the European war more than 600,000 tons of shipping have come under the American flag under the act providing for the removal of the limitation of five years for the admission of foreign built ships to American registry.

"There is no claim but that vessels may be built in American shipyards as cheaply as they can be built anywhere in the world," he said. "There is no claim that vessels may not be operated under the American flag as cheaply as they can be operated under a foreign flag. I believe that if this Bill becomes a law every ship constructed under its provisions will be constructed in American shipyards.

"In this Congress we expect to project a scheme of enlarging our navy by $500,000,000. We are going to build battleships and transports and cruisers. All our shipyards are expanding their facilities. We need at this time the 500,000 or 600,000 tons of merchant ships provided for in this Bill as naval auxiliaries in the interest of national defense. Certainly no one would claim that we should build these ships and tie them up to their docks awaiting the possibility of war."

Majority Leader Kitchin, in supporting the rule as well as the Bill, said:

Asks Democrats to Stand By

"Our folks are for this Bill. If the Democrats will vote together we can pass this Bill in a reasonable time. The time has come for this House to stop talking and go to legislating. We have a majority. We can run this House and manage its procedure just as we want to do it provided the Democrats come here and stay here and furnish a quorum at all hours. And if you come here and furnish a quorum and majority we will get out of this Capitol by July 20."

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 21.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction today:—

Sheet:

		$
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@	127/121
Smoked Good Ribbed	"	120/116
Smoked Fine Plain	"	122/120
Smoked Good Plain	"	117
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	"	116/109
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	"	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain	"	115/111
Unsmoked Good Plain	"	108/104
Crepe:		
Fine Pale Thin	"	131/127
Good Pale Thin	"	127/123
Good Pale Blanket	"	—
Good Brown Blanket	"	124/122
Fine Brown	"	120/116
Good Brown	"	115/106
Good Dark	"	113/ 90
Barky	"	105/ 68
Scrap:		
Virgin and Pressed	"	91/ 60
Loose	"	52
Sheet:		
Cupwashing	"	111/100

London quotations: Fine Pale Crepe 2/5½.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/5.

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 7,635 (about 455 tons).

Sold Pcls. 5,070 (about 300 tons).

At our auction today there was a good demand for nearly all grades. From the very start a keen competition set in. Fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe reached $127 and $131, the average prices being about $126 and $130 respectively. Medium and lower Crepes changed hands freely at a decline of a few points all round from last week. Native Sheet were neglected. Next to no Scrap was on offer.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s 2/4 1/32.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4 13-32.

Banks' buying rate on New York 56½.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Friday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$750.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay. pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 S.
North China	165 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156
Hongkong Fire	$375 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	102s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 76 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$81 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 135 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65.
Oriental	Tls. 33
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91½ S.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$120 B.
Green Island	$8.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.60
Weeks	$16.85 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.85 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7¾ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11.60 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 15½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1¼ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.87½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 N.I. B.
Tebong	Tls. 27¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 84 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120 B.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agents from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 1 was 116 tons and for July 2, 139 tons."

POPE CALLS THE WAR SUICIDE OF EUROPE

Cares Not Who Brings About Peace So It Comes, Says Papal Secretary

Rome, June 2.—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, in an interview today with a representative of The Associated Press declared that the Pope was influenced in his peace efforts solely by a desire to stop the "suicide of Europe."

"The Holy Father," said the Cardinal, "in his most ardent desire for peace has no particular interest in view, despite what newspapers that are enemies of the Papacy state to the contrary. If peace is concluded through the friendly intervention of the President of the great American Republic, or through his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spian, his Holiness will equally thank the Almighty that an end should at last have been put to the butchery which is the suicide of Europe."

Weddings

Vile-Cameron

Tokio, June 28.—The wedding ceremony of Miss Margaret Anne Cameron and Mr. Stanley Herbert Vile was solemnized at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Christ Church. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. William Grant Cameron, an old resident of Japan. Mr. Vile, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Vile, of Plumstead, Kent, England.

The Rev. William Thomas Grey, chaplain, performed the ceremony. The civil regulations were complied with in the morning at the British Consulate. The Consul-General, Mr. A. M. Chalmers, supervised. The witnesses were the bride's mother and brother and Mr. G. W. Huggett. In the wedding ceremony Mr. Huggett also served as best man to Mr. Vile.

Siccawei Weather Report

2.—The barometer is almost stationary in central China, where the gradient is rather loose and the breezes very weak. Fine hot day in our regions. Deep depressions in Chihli and over the Sea of Japan.

3.—Very fine weather, intense heat from the early morning. Barometer very lightly falling. Moderate summer monsoon.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, June 3, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	764.86	764.57
" " inches	29.28	29.71
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.70	†0.31
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.05	-0.59
Wind Direction	s	sw
Wind Kilom per hour	6	4
Wind Miles	3.7	2.5
Temperature Cen	25°8	27°4
Temperature Fahr	74.8	81.4
Humidity: co	100	86
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Registe
Today.									
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Japan and U. S. A.	Chikuzen Maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Antung	Chungking	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Nagasaki, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Chikuzen maru	..	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikuzen Maru	..	..	11.30*	..	..	11.30*	rnoon	11.30*
Dalny, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru	..			..	..		a0.30	noon
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen		3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Suez	Andre Lebon	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
S., ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Andre Lebon	..	..	15.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Hongkong, C'hon, S'tow via Hongkong	Andre Lebon	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Hankow	Loongwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Newchwang	Toonan	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Amoy and Swatow	Chiyuen	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Monteagle	..	..	11.00*	..	d11.00*	11.00*	..	10.30*
Japan via Moji	Monteagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	e0.30	noon
Japan and U. S. A.	Monteagle	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon
Hongkong	Shangtung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Monteagle	..	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	noon
River Ports	Ngankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shangtung	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	x9.00	x8.30	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, July 6.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Kumano maru	..	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.30	h1.00	0.30
Friday, July 7.									
Hongkong and Canton	Shidzuoka maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon
Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	.	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Shidzuoka maru	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	j1.30	1.00
Tsingtao, Dalny, Manchuria, & Europe	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x2.00	1.30
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Chikugo maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	12.00	8.30
Saturday, July 8.									
Hongkong and Canton	Nellore	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
Hongkong and beyond	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	m5.00	4.30
Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe via Suez	Nellore		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	x9.00	x8.30	c8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Postal money orders and Parcel post until 10 a.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

H Letters and boxes wih declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

I Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Andre Lebon will close at noon on July 3.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 0.30 p.m.

K Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.

L Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 8 p.m.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 4.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 3.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien & Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow	10.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Soochow, Changchow, & intermediate places	3.00
Soochow, Nanziang and Kunshan	5.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China.	9.00
Woosung also Paoshan & Kiangwan	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tungsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangsi & Hangchow also Huchow	7.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoshing & Siaoshan	2.00
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30

Launch.	Mails close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, & Chungku	8.00
Minghong and Nankiao	8.00
	11.00
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Tukahong, Nankiao	8.00
	11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6. p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6. p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken..

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondighery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London nd the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayewsk	Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
36, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Fang Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hsu, Capt. G. C. Blethen, Messrs. Caussen and J. C. Lewis.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Misses Mallox and Smith and Mr. A. G. Martyn.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Pratt and Butcher.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Goodfellow, Misses Alleston and Macdonald, Rev. A. S. Cooper, Messrs. E. S. Hine, D. F. Geritz, L. T. Pace, D. J. Weese, H. L. Lundy and J. A. Callett.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Mrs. Thomson and child, Miss Roberts, Capt. Trowbridge, Messrs. Campbell and Baber.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. P. H. Millard, Mr. F. C. Quien, Mr. B. T. Christensen, Mr. L. Zecha, Mr. O. Meiring, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tafte, Miss M. Saker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Garner, Mr. R. Gramshaw, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. S. Manbbe.

Per C.M. s.s. China from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fonseca 2 children and infant., Mr. Cho Ting-chung, Mr. Chong Hoo-chung, Miss Jessie Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Kwan Fook-ng, Mr. A. Buhn, Mrs. Rossler and 2 children, Mr. P. Webb, Mr. Lew Sig-kee, Mr. Li Jack. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Campien, Mr. J. W. Seett, Mr. and Mrs. Chun How, Mr. Wong Ah-lee, Mr. Loong Kin-wai, Mr. Low Ching, Mr. L. J. Kuhn, Rev. J. De Vries, Mr. S. J. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Buck infant and child, Mr. L. Uychutin, Mr. G. Velasco, Mr. S. Velasco, Mr. Ting Sim-po, Miss R. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stow, Mr. Yee Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Low Jee, Mr. N. H. Carman, Mr. Kwan Ting-po, Mrs. Dong Shee, Mr. Kwan Chee, Master Quan Tim-po, Mr. Law Kingenry.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mr. C. Barrett, Mr. F. Barnes, Mr. H. H. Mann, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. H. Tiptow, Mr. G. N. Courtenary.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. Mansin, Mr. A. L. Andirsa, Mr. D. H. Tadrin, Mr. A. S. Madel, Mr. Lepgel, Mr. and Miss Hosting.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Master Lattomors, and Mr. Dancelson.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mrs. C. de Bedack, Mr. Chen, Mr. Tungahing, Mr. W. S. Horvey.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. L. McCay, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Careny, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hinch, Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Hsich, Mrs. E. P. Hovenier and child, Mrs. Aubery Cutter, Mrs. Bertha Turnball, Mrs. Lan Shee and child, Mrs. G. Ivankousky, Messrs. G. G.: Craig, George Rea, E. Ivinson, E. Moore, G. F. Gregory, R. S. McCort, J. A. Keene, J. Wright, J. A. Colliss, F. E. Weiss, Chan Po-shee, G. D. Paizis, S. N. Drakatos and Shaw Ming-lin.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on June 27, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandasin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samll	„	25-30
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	30-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	25-30
Apricots	„	10-12
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	10-12
Peeboes	per lb.	10-12
Plums	per lb.	6-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1- 2
Cabbages	each	3- 4
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	„	3- 4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4- 5
French Beans	per lb.	4- 5
Green Corn	each	2- 3
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	6-8
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	3- 4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Barn	„	$1.80

E. KILNER

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

Commencing Monday, July 3rd and Until Thursday, 6th, will be screened At the

VICTORIA THEATRE

The 1st, 2nd & 3rd Episodes of the
"BROKEN COIN"
Six Parts
and
Exclusive Pictures of the Scenes of the Fighting in Dublin
Showing
The ruins of Sackville Street, barricades of furniture erected by the rebels in the Four Courts, the Post Office and Metropole Hotel after the battle, Jacob's biscuit factory, and many other interesting
S

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St. George's Gardens

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Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
4th, 5th and 6th July

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

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Commencing Monday, 3rd and Until Thursday, 6th
THE CELEBRATED FILM
"HYPOCRITES"
in
Five Parts
and
Other New Comedies

La Belle Josephine, Model de Luxe, in New Poses

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LYCEUM THEATRE

Farewell Visit
of the
Bandmann Opera and Comedy Company

For two nights only

Friday, 7th July
"GRUMPY"

Saturday, 8th July
"THE ONLY GIRL"

Booking at Moutrie's,
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Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 4th, 5th and 6th July.

"1914"
A War Drama In Three Acts.
British and French Soldiers fighting side by side in the early part of the war, in North of France; Stirring War Scenes; Bayonet Charges; Repulsing German attacks; and numerous other scenes, are most vividly depicted.

"WHEN HAZEL MEETS THE VILLAINS"
Keystone Comedy

"PEACH AT THE BEACH"
Very Interesting Ham and Bud Comic

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Very Amusing Comic Picture.

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 5	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	"	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	"	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	"	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	"	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	"	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 4	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 6	2.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 8	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	"	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 12	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 4	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 9	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	9.30*	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 23	4.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
Aug 25	..	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	G. Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 4	D.L.	Swatow	Ningpo	Bri.	B. & S.
" 4	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 4	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Swatow	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	2.30	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 19	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 4	1.00	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	1.30	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 4	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 4	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 5	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 6	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 8	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 3	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 3	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 3	Japan	Melania	3443	Br.		
July 3	Hongkong	Atreus	4291	Br.	B. & S.	
July 3	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 3	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 3	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 3	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
July 3	Hongkong	Atlantique		Fr.	Cie M.M.	
July 3	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. K. K.	
July 3	Japan	Andre Lebon	7375	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
July 3	Swatow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 2	Japan	Kirin maru	2736	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	Seattle	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 2	Europe	Kashima maru	6211	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Miike	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 2	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S Co.
" 3	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 3	Kobe, Yokohama	Fionia	3337	Sw.	S.E.A.
" 3	Antung	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 3	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B.K.
" 3	San Francisco	China	3186	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
S p.	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, July 4 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The St. Kwanglee Capt. A. P. Saugster, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M .S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. Fir Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet will leave on Tuesday, July 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. P. Mackil, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
July 2	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 15	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	YTPD
June 29	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 1	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 2	Yokohama	Chikuzen maru	1449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 1	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 2	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
une 30	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 1	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 1	Japan	Kyodo maru	1065	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 1	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 28	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 2	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chi.	S. Tomes	TKDUW
July 1	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	KMAW
July 2	Dalny	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 2	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 2	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 2	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
July 2	Yangtse	Toyora maru	1482	Jap.	M. B. Co.	OWSB
July 2	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 2	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 1	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 30	Japan	Yeijo maru	1507	Jap.	S. S.	

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N. K. K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services,' R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Nagasaki at 3 p.m. on Friday, June 30, sailed for Manila at midnight, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 5 a.m. today.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan sailed from Vancouver on Thursday morning, June 29, is due at Yokohama on Thursday, the 13th instant and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' R.M. s.s. Monteagle sailed from Hongkong at noon on Saturday, the 1st instant, and is due at Shanghai at 6 a.m. tomorrow. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about 8.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched from Shanghai for Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver, B.C. on the same day and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m. to convey passengers and mails on board.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Anping:—For Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and 2 children, Mrs. Von Fischer and 2 children, and Miss Flam.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Matsu Maru for Chinwangtao:—Mrs. Phillips and child, Miss Lindsay, and Md. J. B. Grant.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Messrs. Read, Shen and Finch.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandria conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Monteagle will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines

To
Canada, U.S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	July 5
Empress of Russia	14
Empress of Japan....	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Russia ..	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov. 8

For further information apply to
L. E. N. RYAN,
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Tel. 1668
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE
Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" . . . Aug. 1st
S.S. "Strathardle" . . . . Sept. 15th
S.S. "Hazel Dollar" . . . Oct. 1st

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26. NOV. 1.
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Shanghai Jewish School Prize Winners

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Shanghai Jewish School, took place yesterday at 4 p.m. at Victoria Theater. All the available accommodation was taken up. The Kindergarten classes first displayed their abilities in dancing and singing. Mr. E. S. Kadoorie then spoke on the marked progress of the Jewish School. He specially praised the teaching staff. In the local Cambridge exams., the school was very successful and the committee were very grateful to the children for their hard study.

"The Finding of Moses," a play in two parts, was then produced. It was very well done. George Salton as Pharoah played his part in good style, and was ably supported by Simon Joseph, Solomon Feldman, Mina Dietrich, Sophie Mizrahi, Harry Whitgob, Rebecca Abraham, Bella Whitgob, Annie Fuxman, Grace Solomon, Sarah Whitgob, Rachel Elias, Rosa Levy, Flora Reuben, Hannah Abraham, Flora Cohen, and Annie Mazarovsky.

Russian and Irish dances by the older pupils followed, and the program ended with the old time favorite, "Little Red Riding Hood." This was well acted, and cordially received.

Mr. D. M. David made a short talk. He thanked Mrs. R. D. Abraham, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie for the help they had given the school. The honorary secretary and the teachers were congratulated for the success of their efforts during the past year. He particularly thanked Mr. Leone A. Levy for defraying the expenses of the entertainment and for supplying prizes. The pupils were complimented on their work. The speaker said that during the last year five pupils were sent up for the Cambridge preliminaries and all had passed, maintaining thereby the record set the year before.

The Cambridge preliminary examination certificates were handed to Harry Whitgob, Bella Whitgob, Moses Moosa, Samuel Perry and Rosa Levy. One of the subscribers of the school who did not disclose his name donated a prize to be given to the most popular pupil. This was a difficult condition and the winner has not yet been decided on. The prize list follows:

English Prizes

Form Prizes, Form IV.—Harry Whitgob; Bella Whitgob; Rosa Levy.

Form III.—Grace Solomon; Mina Dietrich; Mary Haimovitch; Annie Greenberg.

Form II.—Flora Saul; Leona Josephi; Mary Whitgob.

Form I.—George Greenberg; Sion Joseph; Sassoon Joseph; Isaac Jacob.

Kindergarten, Upper Division.—Philip Feldman; Bella Krieger; Rachel Winnikoff.

Kindergarten, Lower Division.—David Jacob; Sidney Jonah; Rachel Litvok.

Assiduity Prizes

Form IV.—Rebecca Abraham.

Form III.—Solomon Feldman; Simon Godkin; Alice Meyer.

Form II.—Noah Haimovitch; Jack Blumenfeld.

Form I.—Kitty Moosa; Irvine Jonah; Michael Josephi.

Conduct Prizes

Form IV.—Rosa Levy; Bella Whitgob.

Form III.—Mian Dietrich; Hannah Abraham; Solomon Lahmanovitch; Flora Sopher.

Form II.—Leona Josephi; Mozelle Solomon.

Form I.—Jack Cohen; Girgee Soul.

Kindergarten.—Regina Bloomfield; Zelda Feldman.

Order Prizes

Form IV.—Bella Whitgob.

Form III.—Grace Solomon; Mina Dietrich.

Form II.—Leona Josephi.

Form I.—Raphael Lahmanovitch.

French Prizes

Samuel Moses Perry; Harry Whitgob.

Drawing Prizes

Form IV.—Bella Whitgob; Grace Solomon.

Form III.—Rachel Elias; Mian Dietrich.

Needlework Prizes

Flora Reuben; Rachel Elias; Flora Cohen; Alice Meyer; Annie Mazarovsky.

Attendance Prizes

Bella Whitgob; Harry Whitgob; Rosa Levy; Regina Levy; Sarah Whitgob; Mary Whitgob.

Hebrew Prizes

Form I., Section 1.—Sidney Jonah; Rosalina Moosa; Regina Mizrahi.

Form I., Section 2.—David Jacob; Ezekiel Saul; Regina Bloomfield.

Form II.—Irvine Jonah; Jack Bloomfield; Joe Mizrahi.

Form III., Section 1.—Bella Whitgob; Sarah Whitgob; Isaac Saltoun.

Form III., Section 2.—Flora Saul; Isaac Jacob; Mozelle Solomon.

Form IV.—Joe Abraham; Flora Cohen; Flora Sopher.

Form V.—Rebecca Abraham; Rosa Levi; Hannah Abraham.

Mr. J. Meyer's Classes

Form I.—Emmanuel Ainbinder; Griesha Winnikoff; Ida Whitgob.

Form II.—Mina Dietrich; Eadle Whitgob; Alice Meyer.

Form III.—George Bogomolski; George Shapitrik; Abraham Ainbinder.

Form IV.—Rachel Winnikoff; Mary Whitgob; George Greenberg.

Form V.—Harry Whitgob; Solomon Feldman; Solomon Lahmanovitch.

Sunday Attendance Prizes

Flora Sopher; Regina Levi; Rosa Levi; Ida Whitgob; Mary Whitgob; Hilda Elias; Bella Whitgob; Sarah Whitgob; Mozelle Solomon.

Kondoa Irangi, Ubena Taken From Germans

British and Belgians Both Successful in East Africa; Garrisons Fleeing North

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Handeni, June 30.—General van de Venter, on the 25th, dislodged the enemy from Kondoa Irangi, in German East Africa, taking many prisoners. The enemy's losses were very heavy, ours slight.

London, July 1.—An official communique on the British operations in German East Africa reports: The British have dislodged the Germans from the important center of Ubena, north-east of Lake Nyassa, capturing stores and inflicting appreciable losses on the Germans, who fled northwards.

Havre, July 2.—A Belgian official communique reports: The Belgians continue to advance along their whole line in German East Africa, following closely on the heels of the retreating enemy, who are offering a feeble resistance.

MRS. LIDDELL'S TLS.1,000 NECKLACE RECOVERED

Mr. Liddell Asks for Lenience For Chinese Arrested; Only Light Sentences Given

The police have recovered the Tls. 1,000 pearl necklace lost by Mrs. J. Liddell early last month. Three Chinese were before the Mixed Court yesterday on charges connected with the finding of the pearls.

A carpenter picked up the pearls, and a tailor acted as a go-between in disposing of them. The third accused was a woman who tried to dispose of some of the gems after the string had been broken.

Detective Sergeant Sullivan testified that he arrested the woman and that she handed over 36 pearls which the men had given her to sell. This made 95 of the dispersed pearls that the police recovered.

The prisoners pleaded ignorance of the law. The woman was dismissed and the two men given only a month each since Mr. Liddell said that the temptation was great and asked that the court be lenient.

NORWAY'S BANKS LEND FUNDS TO THE ALLIES

£2,250,000 To Britain, £1,250,000 To France for Purpose Of Establishing Exchange

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, June 30.—The Norwegian banks have contracted to lend Great Britain £2,250,000 and France £1,250,000. Both loans are for a term of two years and, probably, will be used for the purpose of establishing exchange.

Russians Get Better Of German Flotilla

Attack Northern Destroyer Squadron Off Swedish Coast, Forcing It To Retreat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, June 30.—A violent cannonade was heard all night off the Swedish coast. A steamer has arrived and reports that it witnessed a naval action outside Landsort, south of Stockholm, in which the northern squadron, which consisted of destroyers, withdrew before a squadron of heavy warships.

Petrograd, July 1.—The Russian version of the naval action in the Baltic says: "A Russian squadron of cruisers and torpedo-boats engaged a German flotilla of torpedo-boats and submarines, between Gothland and the Swedish coast. The German flotilla was driven off."

Berlin Claims Russian Ships Withdrew; No Damage Done

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, June 30.—The Admiralty reports: During the night from June 29 to 30, German torpedo-boats, between Hafringe and Landsort attacked with torpedoes Russian forces composed of one armored cruiser, one protected cruiser and five destroyers, which apparently had been sent to disturb the German merchant marine. After a short engagement, the Russian forces withdrew. In spite of violent shelling, there were neither losses nor damage on the German side.

ITALIANS STILL ADVANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 2.—The official communique issued yesterday reported: The Italian advance continues along the whole Posina line, despite a heavy fire. The Italians are now in contact with the enemy on Sette Communi Plateau, where severe hand-to-hand and grenade-fighting is proceeding. There was artillery activity on the Isonzo front.

The communique today reported: We continue our vigorous offensive between the Adige and the Brenta. There was heavy fighting elsewhere, mostly to our advantage. The Italians have begun to attack in Val Larsa.

ALLOW DAIMLER APPEAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 1.—The House of Lords has allowed an appeal against the decision of the Appeal Court, in the case of the Daimler Company versus the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, that a company registered in England, all the directors and shareholders of which are alien enemies, is entitled to sue in the British Courts.

SCIENCE IN COMMERCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 1.—At a meeting of the Imperial College of Science, yesterday, the Marquis of Crewe stated that the Government is appointing a special committee to inquire into the teaching of science, especially with a view to its application to commerce and industry. The Marquis is chairman.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to prepare a detailed scheme for meeting the financial needs of British firms after the war, especially in connection with large contracts over-seas. Lord Faringdon has been appointed chairman.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 4
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle .....July 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 6
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.... July 7
Per N. Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 7

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle .....July 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 21

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon July 4
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore...July 8

Mails to Arrive:—
The P. and O. s.s. Nankin with the London mail of June 1, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, July 4.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Colombo on June 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Chinese Pirate Launch Chases British Vessel

Repeated Depredations Have Serious Effect on Trade On West River

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, July 2.—Two armed piratical launches pursued the British steam-launch Wasun when the latter was on a voyage from Kongmoon to Macao. The Wasun, out-distancing the pirates, turned back to Kongmoon, whence three Chinese gunboats escorted her to Macao.

The recrudescence of piracy in the West River Delta is seriously disturbing trade.

Sailed from Shanghai

Ajax	
Carmarthenshire	
[illegible]	July 2
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Jeniffer	May 18
Hiran Maru	May 8
Kashima Maru	July 3
Kaga Maru	May 2
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 8
Lycaon	June 9
Merionethshire	May 1
Monmouthshire	May 29
Neleus	Apr. 27
	May 27
Nyanza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc.	
Andre Lebon	July 4
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	
Nagoya**	June 13
Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.	
Arabien	June 14
Empress of Asia	June 16
Itsukushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Kamakura Maru	May 21
Yokohama Maru	June 12
Sado Maru	July 2
For New York	
Bloemfontein	May 27
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
St. Bede	June 26
For San Francisco, etc.	
Bessie Dollar	May 10
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Richmond	June 7
Shinyo Maru	June 2
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

		*Due
Agapenor	June 3	Aug. 3
Demodocus	June 10	Aug. 17
Gleneagle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan		Aug. 1
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 1
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 5
Malta**		Aug. 18
Norma**		Aug. 3
Novara		July 2
Salkin**	May 20	July 6
Pengsuey	May 27	July 27
Protesilaus	June 10	Aug 3
Polyphemus	May 12	July 16
Prism	May 6	July 6
Radnorshire		July 10
Somali**	May 27	July 0
Telamon	May 20	July 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14
Monteagle	May 31	July 5
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 10
City of Oran		Aug. 1
Satsuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 9
Shropton Castle	Apr. 29	July 15
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Japan		July 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 25
Canada Maru	July 16	Aug. 1
Ecuador	June 7	July 27
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 21
FROM MARSEILLES		
Polynesien	June 11	July 18
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Japan (E A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM SYDNEY		
Eastern	June 10	July 6
LEFT HONGKONG		
Atreus	June 30	July 4

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Voelkel & Schroeder, A.-G.
37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

Business and Official Notices

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business hitherto carried on by us under the style of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" will henceforth be carried on under the style of "J. Spunt & Co.

J. SPUNT & CO.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1916.
10267 J 4

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 6th of July, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st of July to the 6th of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Shanghai, 26th June, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.
10228 J 6

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

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No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	13.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	2.3	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	.77	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.25	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.40	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.42
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.16	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up **(Main Line)** **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	A.M.
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	8.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	9.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	9.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	9.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING' .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.32	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.58	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.58
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.10
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up **(Branch Line)** **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

Continuation of Linen and Drapery Auction

W. FUNDER & CO.

Will sell within their Salesrooms Nos. 111-113, SZE HUEN ROAD, ON

Tuesday, the 4th July

From 10 a.m. until noon.

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

Superior Outfitting Goods

Recently arrived per s.s. Nyanza.

Comprising:

Excellent Assortment of Ladies' and Men's Underwear of all descriptions. Hosiery in Silk and Lisle, Turkish Towels of all kinds, Pyjama Suits, Raincoats, Shoes, and Boots, also Children's Outfits and numerous other kinds of Drapery Articles.

On View Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

10262 J 4

SUN
GLASSES—COOL & LIGHT
O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
OPTOMETRIST—1A JINKEE ROAD.
9973

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2386

Loan of 1896

THE debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1896 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1916, from which date and until the debentures are presented for payment, interest at 6 per cent per annum will be paid, but no interest will be paid after September 30, 1916.

Holders are given the option of exchanging their scrip for debentures in the 6 per cent Loan of 1916 at par. This option will terminate on September 30, 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, July 1, 1916.
10274 J 7

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

To whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership entered into by and between E. Block and O. B. Gainsborough at Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th, 1913, and June 15th, 1914, under the name of Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., is hereby dissolved by E. Block, senior partner of said Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., located at 127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. After July 3, 1916, E. Block will not be responsible for any agreements, contracts or debts made or entered into by O. B. Gainsborough for the Oriental Import and Export Produce Co.

E. BLOCK.

Shanghai, 3 July, 1916.
10312 J 6

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

To whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership entered into by and between O. B. Gainsborough and E. Block at Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th, 1913, and June 15th, 1914, under the name of Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., is hereby dissolved by O. B. Gainsborough, junior partner of said Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., located at 127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. After July 3rd, 1916, O. B. Gainsborough will not be responsible for any agreements, contracts or debts made or entered into by E. Block for the Oriental Import and Export Produce Co.

O. B. GAINSBOROUGH.

Shanghai, 3 July, 1916.

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited

Head Office: Telephone Building

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, Monday, July 17th, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 17th of July, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.
10308

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.
10124

Business and Official Notices

Honigsberg's
"The Up-to-date Garage"
have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

INDEPENDENCE DAY

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

To Commemorate the Anniversary of the Birth of the American Nation

a

SPECIAL DINNER

Will be given To-night, July 4, 1916.

Afterwards there will be

DANCING

In the Palm Court, weather permitting, otherwise indoors.

EVERYONE INVITED

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Notice to Debenture Holders

REGISTERED holders are requested to send in their debenture certificates as soon as possible to be exchanged for the new issue of Central Stores, Limited, 6% debentures.

By order of the Board,
Central Stores, Limited,
E. BURROWS,
Acting Secretary.
10273 4

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Saturday, 24th June, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Monday, 10th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st July to 10th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 24th June, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
10214

ON the principle of "Small Profits, Quick Turnover" we offer you:

Men's Underwear in: Lisle Thread, "Aertex" Cellular, India Gauze and Porous Mesh.

Men's Collars: Linen, 4 fold throughout, and soft, plain or polo shape.

Reversible Wash ties, 100 designs.

Ladies' White Poplin Shoes, smart shape, Court style, White Buckles, Covered Heel, 2½ to 7. Poplin takes Blanco better than canvas. Above goods arrived yesterday.

HILL & CO.,
2 doors from General Hospital,
'Phone 2240.

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified that the fourth payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: The 30th June of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
   a. All Magistrates' Yamens.
   b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
   c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest:
   The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of $1,000 Bonds and of $10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.
   The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big Dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.
   The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order
The Bureau of National Loans.
10204 J. 5

SING CHONG ZUNG
信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.

We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10199

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1916, at 6 p.m., in order to transact the business full details of which are given in the Notice affixed to the notice board in the Coffee Room at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Hon. Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

Dated 30th June, 1916.
10275 J 7

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

---

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO BE LET, to German or neutral, two furnished or unfurnished rooms, kitchen and bath. 13a Weihaiwei Road.

10303 J 4 6

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

10263 J 7

BODEGA CAFE. Are you looking for good meals. Call Nanzing and Boone Roads corner. Only 60 cents. Mrs. Croach, proprietor.

10252 J 6

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. 'Phone 2650.

10248 J 5

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, one office room in Central district. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

10288 J 5

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, about the first of August, unfurnished house, preferably in Eastern district. State number of rooms and rental to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

10268 J 4

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED, by thoroughly competent and efficient American bookkeeper and accountant. Sober, steady and reliable. No objection to outports. Apply Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

10314 J 14

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED Chinese, University graduate, having considerable knowledge of law, desires position in some law office. Good recommendations. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

10302 E. O.D.

A CHINESE, having experience of export business, is open for immediate engagement. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

10293 J 8

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 31

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, 6 roomed house, standing on its own ground (2½ mow). Garage, stables, greenhouse, hot and cold water installation and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Please apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

10269 T. F.

TO BE LET, the 6 roomed house, with garage and small garden, No. 155-a, Avenue Edward VII. Fitted with kitchen range, hot and cold water and electric light. Also the larger semi-detached house, 52 Amiral Bayle, nearby. All rooms have south aspect. Apply to DENHAM & ROSE, TEL. 803.

10250 J 5

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-roomed houses in Broadway. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

10111

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen, porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc. *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *97, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis, etc. *101, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10279 T. F.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, an experienced pianist for outport. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

10265 J 4

WANTED: Young ladies of good appearance (any nationality), for local theatrical enterprise. Good pay. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

10,242-J-4

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY desires to give lessons in Russian. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

10266 J 7

LADY, experienced in teaching English to Chinese, is open to engagement for the coming autumn. Reply, giving particulars, to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.

10181 J 5

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, horn, U. H. magneto and Amac carburettor. What reasonable offers? Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

10283 J 5

HUNDRED KINDS of famous Japanese Morning-Glory in exhibition every forenoon. Sold, if desired, at moderate prices. The Dog Trainer's Farm, Darroch Road, off N. Szechuen Road Extension.

10281 J 5

FOR SALE, fox-terrier puppies, pure-bred and well marked, two months old. Please apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. 43.

10301 J 5

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. F.